The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4914. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Excellent Effect of Recent Reforms in Austria.

The Trial of the Assassin Berzouski to Begin July 12.

The King of Prussia Signs the North German Constitution.

Victor Hugo Intercedes for the Life of Maximilian.

AUSTRIA.

Beneficial Effects of Late Reforms.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 25—Evening.

The recent reforms and wise internal policy adopted by Austria have inspired fresh confidence in her financial abilities, and the credit of the Government is improving here and on the Continent.

MAXIMILIAN.

Victor Hugo Intercedes for Him in a Letter to Juarez.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 25.

VICTOR HUGO has addressed to President JUAREZ, of Mexico, a powerful appeal to save the life of MAXIMILIAN, saying the most fitting punishment for the Ex-Emperor would be to allow him to live by the mercy of the Republic.

FRANCE.

The Trial of Berzouski—Congress to Regulate Gold Coinage.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 25.

The trial of BERZOUSKI for his attempt upon the life of the Czar will commence on the 12th of July.

Prince NAPOLEON is to be President of the Congress which is to assemble for the purpose of fixing a uniform standard of gold and silver coinage in Europe.

GERMANY.

William of Prussia Signs the North German Constitution.

BERLIN, Tuesday, June 25—Evening.

The Constitution of the North German Confederation, having been adopted by the Prussian Diet, received to-day the royal signature of King WILLIAM of Prussia. The Constitution goes into effect on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1867.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 25—Noon.

Consols for money....94
United States Five-Twenty Bonds....73
Illinois Central Railway Shares....79¼
Erie Railway Shares....40

LONDON, Tuesday, June 25—2 P. M.

Five-twenties have declined ⅛ ₱ cent. since the opening, and are now quoted at 72⅞.

Erie Railway shares have declined ⅛ ₱ cent., and are selling at 39½.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 25—Evening.

Consols have advanced ⅛ ₱ cent., and closed at 94¼ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds....73
Illinois Central Railway Shares....79¼
Erie Railway Shares....39¼
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares..25¼

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, June 25—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77⅞.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 25—Noon.

Cotton tending down. Estimated sales to-day 6,000 bales.

Middling Uplands....11d.@11⅛d.
Middling Orleans....11⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 38s. 6d. for new; Wheat, 13s. 6d. for California; Peas, 38s. 6d.; Southern Flour, 30s.; Barley, 4s. 9d.; Oats, 3s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s.; Beef, 132s. 6d.; Lard, 49s. 6d.; Bacon, 41s. 6d.

PRODUCE.—Pot Ashes, 31s. Resin—Common, 7s.; fine, 12s. Petroleum—Refined, 1s. 2d.; Spirits, 7d. Tallow, 44s. Cloverseed, 42s.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 25—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. 3d. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Oil, £42. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.@£10 10s. Whale Oil, £35. Sperm Oil, £130.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, June 25.

Petroleum, 39f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 25—2 P. M.

There has been considerable movement in the Provision market. Extra Prime Mess Beef has advanced 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; sales at 135s. Bacon is 6d. higher, and Tallow has improved 3d. Lard has declined 6d. and is quoted at 49s. for American. Fine American Cheese is selling at a shilling lower than opening prices.

Breadstuffs are unchanged, except Peas, which have declined 6d. ₱ quarter.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 25—Evening.

COTTON.—The Cotton market closed heavy at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands....11d.
Middling Orleans....11⅛d.

The sales of the day foot up 7,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—Corn closed 3d. higher.; New Mixed Western, 38s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Wheat steady at 13s. 6d. for California White. Peas have declined 6d.; Canadian is quoted at 38s. ₱ quarter. Oats and Barley unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market has been active, and closed strong. Beef firm at 135s. ₱ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork—Eastern Prime Mess steady at 74s. ₱ bbl. Bacon, 42s. for Cumberland Cut Middles. Lard dull at 49s. ₱ cwt. Cheese closed at 63s. for Fine American.

PRODUCE—Spirits of Petroleum 1d. better; sales at 8d. ₱ gallon; Standard White steady at 1s. 2d. ₱ gallon. Resin, Common Wilmington 7s., and Fine American 12s. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 3d. Tallow, 44s. 3d. for American.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 25—Evening.

Sugar unchanged; sales No. 12 Dutch Standard at 25s.

Iron, sales at 53s. 3d. ₱ ton for Scotch Pig, mixed numbers.

Linseed Oil has declined 10s.; last quoted at £41 10s. ₱ ton.

Other articles unchanged.

AFFAIRS IN SITKA.

Arrival of Gov. Seymour at Victoria—Settlers at New-Archangel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 24.

A Victoria telegram to-day says Her Majesty's steamer *Sparrowhawk*, from Sitka the 19th, with Gov. SEYMOUR on board, had arrived.

The steamer *Fideliteer* is lying in the harbor at New-Archangel, awaiting passengers from San Francisco by the *Oriflamme*.

Several stores have been opened by the Victorians, selling goods briskly. The passengers by the *Fideliteer* were well received by the Russian officials and people. A number of lots have been preëmpted.

Gov. SEYMOUR was entertained by Prince MATASKOFF.

Sitka contains about five hundred Russians and eight hundred Indians. The weather is fine.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Reported Pardon of Maximilian—He is to Leave the Country Immediately.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 25.

A dispatch from Galveston says an Austrian passed through that city to-day, *en route* North, representing himself as an officer of MAXIMILIAN. He stated that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN had been pardoned on the condition of his leaving the country as soon as the ports of Tampico and Vera Cruz are open for his departure.

Canadian Matters—The Grand Trunk Railway—Arrival of the Governor-General.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, June 25.

The St. George and St. Andrew Societies passed a resolution of confidence in the management of the Grand Trunk Railroad respecting emigrants, and denounced the hasty action of the German Society through its Secretary.

JULES FORNIER has been appointed Vice-Consul here for Her Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain.

Arrangements have been made with the proprietor of St. Lawrence Hall to rebuild that establishment, taking in some of the adjacent property, and attaching a theatre, billiard-room and other attractions.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, June 25.

H. M. steamship *Cadmus*, 21 guns, and *Cordelia*, 11 guns, arrived in this port yesterday. The officers of these war vessels have come here to assist at the court-martial shortly to be held here.

The Governor-General and family arrived this afternoon per steamship *Nestoria*. A salute was fired from the garrison and war vessels, and a guard of honor of the Thirtieth Regiment escorted him to his residence.

OTTAWA, Tuesday, June 25.

Preliminary arrangements are being made for the formation of a new Cabinet.

The ill health of D'ARCY MCGEE will prevent him from taking an office. It is rumored that he will receive a high and permanent appointment.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Fourteenth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, June 25.

The President announced the following Committee on the resolution of Mr. GRAVES relative to the adulteration of liquors: Messrs. Graves, Livingston, Ely, Cochran, Landon, Roy, Hand and Verp'ank.

The President presented a communication from the Tax Commissioner of New-York in answer to the resolution of inquiry. The report states that the whole number of persons assessed for real estate is 44,153; the number assessed on personal estate, 1,153; the number assessed as shareholders of banks, 25,388, making an aggregate of 81,194.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. GERRY moved that the Clerk of the Assembly furnish the Convention with the titles of all bills introduced into the Assembly last Winter affecting the City of New-York. Laid over.

Mr. GROSS offered a resolution that the Committee on Cities be instructed to inquire into the policy and propriety of providing by organic law that regulation and not prohibition of the traffic in fermented liquors and wines shall be the rule, and that all such general regulations shall be uniform throughout the State, and that the enforcement of the general regulations and police regulations necessary in addition thereto for the promotion and maintenance of public order, decency, sobriety and morality, shall be reserved to the municipal authorities of the cities and towns of this State. Referred.

Mr. DUGANNE offered a resolution that all claims against the State, except canal claims, shall be heard and adjudicated by a board of commissioners of audit, to be appointed by the Governor and the Senate. Referred.

Mr. CALLAHAN offered a resolution, that whereas numerous accidents have occurred of late years upon railroads and steamboats, resulting in great loss of life; that a committee of five be appointed to consider and devise some action to be had by this body, which will hold said corporations or companies to a more strict accountability for their acts, and make them directly amenable for all such loss of life and limb sustained by individuals through their neglect or ignorance; also that the committee be directed to ascertain the number of accidents and losses of life and limb during the past ten years, and report the facts to the Convention. Laid on the table.

Mr. GREELEY offered a resolution that the use of this chamber be granted on Thursday evening for public discussion on the part of those in favor of female suffrage. Carried.

Mr. A. J. PARKER offered a resolution prohibiting the Legislature from creating corporations except under general laws. Referred.

Mr. MERWIN offered a resolution relative to the organization of the Judiciary. Referred.

Mr. RUSSELL offered a resolution relative to having town meetings throughout the State held on the same day. Referred.

Mr. ROOT offered a resolution that the Committee on Canals have power to investigate their management, and to send for persons and papers. Carried.

By Mr. SEAVER—That no officer of either House of the Legislature shall be paid, or allowed in any form as compensation for services, any other or greater sum than such as shall have been prescribed by law, for such service, before the election or appointment of such officer.

By Mr. BICKFORD—That if the salary, perquisites and emoluments of any office held under this State, or any county or city, shall exceed $6,000 per annum, over and above necessary expenses in discharging its duties, the surplus shall be paid into the State Treasury. Referred.

By Mr. BECKWITH—That the Auditor of the Canal Department be requested to report:

First—Original cost of the Champlain Canal.

Second—Cost of any and all enlargements, repairs and improvements thereof.

Third—Tolls received at each fiscal year, from 1846 to 1866, inclusive.

Fourth—Cost of collection, superintendence and repairs for each year named.

Fifth—Tons shipped on Champlain Canal each year during that time, stating the same separately from those of the Erie Canal. It was laid on the table.

By Mr. VAN COMPEN—That when the Convention adjourn on Friday, it be to July 9, at 7 P. M. Which was laid over.

Mr. GREELEY offered amendments to the rules, which were referred to the Committee on that subject.

W. W. C. BROWN offered a resolution for the continuance of the Supreme Court, and a division of the State into eight Judicial Districts, for the election or appointment of Justices, who shall hold office until 65 years of age, for five Justices in each district, three or more to hold special terms; providing for the admission to practice at the Bar of any male citizen 21 years of age, of good character, possessing the requisite learning and ability. Referred.

The Convention adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Maine Democratic State Convention—Nomination for Governor.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, June 25.

The Maine Democratic State Convention convened in Mechanics' Hall at 11 o'clock this morning. The Convention was not as large as it has been for the past few years, the basis of representation being the last national vote, instead of the previous Presidential election, as heretofore. CHARLES P. KIMBALL, of Portland, was chosen President, and upon taking the chair addressed the Convention, saying that taxation must be taken from the shoulders of the poor man and placed upon the rich, where it belonged; that they must oppose sumptuary legislation and a State constabulary, which was odious, mischievous and bad in every aspect, he thought. The President spoke very earnestly, and was cheered enthusiastically.

The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials reported the number of delegates present 623.

The State Committee for the ensuing political year and a Committee on Resolutions were elected.

The Convention then adjourned to meet again in the afternoon.

Upon reassembling the Convention in the afternoon, Hon. E. F. PILLSBURY, of Augusta, was nominated candidate for Governor by acclamation.

Resolutions, nine in number, were reported. The first relates to the past history of the Democratic Party; the second declares representation in Congress a right abiding in the Constitution, and favors the admission of all States owing allegiance to the General Government; the third reflects upon the Thirty-ninth Congress; the fourth favors judicious measures for the suppression of traffic in intoxicating liquors, but denounces the present law as extreme, tyrannical, cruel, and oppressive, in violation of the rights of the citizen, and injurious to the objects professed by its authors. The fifth denounces the State Constabulary Law. The sixth opposes the exemption of the United States Bonds from taxation. The seventh recognizes anew the services of the army and navy, and pledges a generous consideration and care of the widows and orphans. The eighth is complimentary to the candidate, Hon. E. F. PILLSBURY.

The nominee for Governor then addressed the Convention upon the financial affairs of the Government.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 25.

The day calendar for June 26 is as follows: Nos. 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 150½, 153, 158, 181, 182, 17, 123. No further day calendar this term.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Reception at the Capitol of Massachusetts—Speeches by Gov. Bullock, the President, Secretary Seward and Others.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 25.

This morning at 10 o'clock the President, in company with Secretary SEWARD, Postmaster-General RANDALL, Surgeon NORRIS, Col. WM. G. MOORE and others of the party, were escorted to the Capitol by several members of the Governor's staff and a committee of the municipal authorities. A military guard has been placed in front of the Capitol, and as the party passed through the open way there was a present arms by them, the band playing "Hail Columbia." Thousands of persons of both sexes were observers of the scene. Loud and oft-repeated huzzas by the multitude greeted the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and the Secretary of State immediately afterward received a similar honor. They acknowledged the compliment by standing and bowing with heads uncovered. Again there were huzzas, and to the music of the bands they entered the Capitol. Seats had been provided for them in the Hall of Representatives, to which they were escorted. A number of ladies, and some of the most prominent officers of the State and leading citizens, were present.

Soon after all the company had entered the Hall, Gov. BULLOCK, addressing the distinguished visitor, said:

MR. PRESIDENT: It is a great pleasure to have the opportunity of welcoming you in this hall, in the presence of gentlemen who are connected with the administration of the Federal and State Governments, and to present you to our fellow-citizens. I wish you could tarry longer to observe more thoroughly our objects of local history, our institutions and our people. We regard the visit of the President of the United States as an augury of the harmony, prosperity and stability of our Union. [Applause.] The President renders an important service to the whole country by becoming himself an exemplar, promising mutual acquaintance, productive of affection in all, as we are one in political interest. It is in the cause of the general welfare, as with a local pride, that I take great satisfaction in welcoming you to the capital of Massachusetts. [Applause, in which all the spectators joined.]

The President replied:

GOVERNOR: In response to the welcome which has just been tendered by you as the Chief Magistrate of Massachusetts, I can only return my sincere thanks for the kind and hospitable attention of which I have been the recipient since I came to your city. You have said that a visit by the Chief Magistrate of the nation is well calculated to bring about that harmony and cordiality of feeling which should exist among the several States. I think I know how to appreciate the sentiment. I did not intend to make an address upon being presented on this occasion, but I cannot refrain from a single remark. If we were all brought more in contact with one another, and could see more of and understand each other better, the differences which operate practically in keeping us somewhat apart, and which are for the greater part imaginary, would disappear. [Applause.] The asperities, and I might say our prejudices, would then be removed. The State should stand in close harmony with all the States of the Union. It has been said that our nation is too large to hold together; but I will take the converse of the proposition and say it is too large to divide; the whole cannot get along without the parts, or the parts without the whole. [Renewed applause.] We should be one, a united, a prosperous and a happy people. [Applause.] Then, Sir, on behalf of those I represent I thank the people through you for this manifestation of their kind regard."

The President, as he resumed his seat, was the recipient of repeated applause.

Lieut.-Gov. CLAFLIN then addressed Secretary SEWARD as follows:

It can be no novelty to you, Sir, to receive a welcome from Massachusetts. The people, some years ago, gave you an evidence of their appreciation of the services which you rendered to the advancement of human rights. [Applause.] Beyond the mere terms of this compliment I should be unjust to the truth of history if I failed to express my thanks for the service you rendered in the conduct of our foreign relations during the most trying period of our history; at a time when our nationality was menaced, scarcely less abroad as at home, when diplomacy meant statesmanship. I again welcome you here to receive our thanks. [Applause.]

Secretary SEWARD responded substantially as follows:

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR: I derived my first lesson in the science of human rights from Massachusetts, from venerated lips that taught me the duty of defending and maintaining human rights in the advancement of the interests of the American nation. This was revealed to my conscience more than twenty years ago. I heard the truthful whisper only with apprehension that in the defence of human rights there lay before us a civil war which threatened the dissolution of the Union. This truth fell from the lips of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. When I saw the fearful crisis coming, it became known to me that it required greater virtue and wisdom to save a nation, with its precious burden of human rights, than to make it. [Applause.] You may judge of the deep, the profound feeling produced on me when I received the announcement that it was incumbent on me to take an important post in the great work of saving the Government, and with it the rights of human nature. If I, in the discharging of the functions of office, have so acted as to deserve the charity of the people of Massachusetts, to-day I am honored more than JOHN ADAMS was when he entered the City of Philadelphia as a member of the First Congress to proclaim the birth of the nation. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to renew my acknowledgments to Massachusetts. She was a leader in making the nation, and if we are doing anything to renew the nation, and make it brighter and more beautiful, it will be under the inspiration of Massachusetts.

The Secretary was earnestly applauded as he resumed his seat.

Hon. J. A. POND, the President of the Massachusetts Senate, then introduced Postmaster-General RANDALL, saying:

"It is with great pleasure I introduce you to my fellow-citizens, and present you to them in the double character of a former Chief Magistrate of a rising State in the West, to which many of our men and women followed you with confidence and hope, and as now occupying a position under the Federal Government, the important duties connected with which you administer with ability and justice."

Postmaster-General RANDALL replied substantially as follows:

SIR: I thank you for the manner in which, in behalf of your fellow-citizens, you welcome me, knowing, as I do, that the compliments to me personally are undeserving. I must say that I came here as the shadow of a greater and stronger man. I am gratified with your kind allusion to my State. The State of Wisconsin commenced growing under the teachings of liberty from early Virginia, and her people will never forget the lessons then taught; beyond that, our lesson is from Massachusetts and from New-England, and I, myself, have a little stock in New-England. [Applause.] I love many and most of the institutions of New-England, while I do not like all her notions. [Laughter and applause.] My father was born in Ashburnham, so I look with more interest on the affairs of Massachusetts than I would had I no ties of kindred. A single word in conclusion: We have grown rich and great from the beginning; our life is not like the nations of the Old World; we have grown more speedily, while they were of slow formation in the lapse of ages. In three-score years we have risen to our present high position among the nations of the earth, with four millions of square miles and thirty-six millions of inhabitants. We are trying the experiment whether liberty can be preserved under our form of government. I trust we will escape the rock on which other great Republics have split; and this we can do if we have as much Christianity as we have knowledge. The Republics of the past had civilization and knowledge, but failed because they had no Christianity. Let us, then, see that our civilization is christianized, and that purity of purpose underlies and permeates all our laws and politics, and all other things upon which we are called upon to act.

Applause greeted the gentleman as he took his seat.

The ladies and gentlemen present were then severally introduced to the distinguished guests. Senator HENRY WILSON was among those who shook hands with and entered into conversation with the President. The party was then conducted to the Senate Chamber, the Governor's room and other parts of the Capitol, which they left to visit Charlestown and the Navy-yard.

While on the way to Charlestown cheers were given by the groups at various localities. Among the incidents, an old man, familiarly addressing Secretary SEWARD, asked, "How are you, Billy?" "Very well, thank you; how are you?" The old man replied with much good humor and emphasis, "Bully."

On the arrival at Charlestown, the President and Secretary SEWARD were cheered vociferously by the large crowds gathered in the streets. Many of the houses were profusely decorated with flags and emblems, and nearly all the population seemed to be spectators.

After driving through several of the principal streets the visitors walked to the steps leading to Bunker Hill Monument in the following order: The President, being escorted by Mayor HALL; Secretary SEWARD by Alderman MESSINGER, of Boston; Postmaster-General RANDALL by an Alderman of Charlestown, and Gens. ROUSSEAU and GRANGER by other members of the City Committee. Surgeon MORRIS and Judge OLIN were also present.

At the base of the monument the President was received by Hon. G. W. WARREN, who, in addition to the welcoming remarks, gave a short historical sketch of the shaft.

The President replied that it was a source of pleasure of no ordinary degree to be permitted to view the spot where the memorable battle was fought, and thanked the Judge for the welcome he had received.

President JOHNSON was then introduced to the members of the City Council and other prominent gentlemen by Mayor HILL, and the party viewed the interior and exterior of the monument and the statue of WARREN.

On leaving the inclosure they were met by the school children, who sang "America" in unison, and the President addressed them briefly with words of encouragement. He reminded them that at no distant day the perpetuation of our national principles would depend upon them, and urged them to prepare thoroughly for the proper execution of the trust that would soon pass to their care. He concluded by saying that if he had made an expression that should prove a controlling point in their future aims, he should feel amply compensated.

The party now proceeded to Judge WARREN's residence, where they were agreeably entertained with refreshments and music by Gilmore's Band; and the President and Secretary were introduced to prominent citizens and their wives, including Mrs. HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

From the house the visitors passed through the Navy-yard, where the national salute was fired and the marines were drawn up in line to receive them. The firemen and artisans of the yard also appeared and greeted the party as they passed to the steamer *Laton* and proceeded down the harbor to join the Boston party.

In the streets through which the procession passed, but few decorations were visible beyond the usual display of flags on the public staffs. At the head of Winthrop-street an arch was placed, composed of the national colors, with the words, "Welcome all!" Judge WARREN's residence was profusely festooned in tri colors, and tablets were placed at the entrance—that on the left side tendering a "Welcome to the President," and that on the right a "Welcome to Bunker Hill!"

Mayor NORCROSS, Ex-Mayor LINCOLN and Chief of Police KURTZ, of Boston, and several State officials were included in the party.

The party proceeded to the residence of Commodore RODGERS, (who is the Commandant of the Navy-yard,) where they were warmly received and hospitably entertained.

A number of ladies were here presented.

Afterward the President, Secretary SEWARD and the remainder of the party embarked on the Commodore's tug, accompanied by the Commodore and his staff, and proceeded to the schoolship, where members of the Boston City Government and many distinguished men had previously assembled, including Gens. BANKS and BENHAM, Admiral DAVIS and staff, and Prof. JACKSON.

The Government steamer *Palos* was attached to the schoolship and towed her down the harbor, Gilmore's Band meanwhile playing patriotic airs. At the same time the Boston yacht squadron, consisting of eight boats, moved in the same direction. The squadron was commanded by Commodore FOLLETT. As a tender to the yachts was a steamboat on which gentlemen and lady friends of the members of the squadron were accommodated. In addition to these were several private boats moving in various directions. All of them were trimmed with flags and streamers and several of them had music on board. Salutes were fired from the yachts.

After a trip of about four miles the schoolship passed the *Guerriere*, the flagship of Admiral DAVIS, when the two vessels exchanged salutes, the hands on each manning the yards and cheering repeatedly. The President appeared on deck, a space having been opened by which those at a distance might see him separate from the assemblage.

The Presidential party were entertained at dinner on board the schoolship, and in another part of the vessel there was a collation for the accompanying guests.

During the afternoon the steamship *Emeline* was seen with many of the visiting Masons on board, all in care of the De Molay Encampment of Knights Templar. They cheered the President, which compliment he acknowledged by bowing his thanks.

The President, not far from Fort Warren, was taken from the schoolship by a tug, and with his party reached Boston about 4:30 this afternoon. Everybody was delighted with the entertainment on both land and water.

A Legislative delegation from New-Hampshire, and several committees from neighboring cities have extended invitations to the President to visit them, but he has been compelled to decline, owing to his limited stay. Several gentlemen from New-York are here especially to offer the President and party their hospitalities, should there be a night's sojourn in that City on the way home. Mr. HESS, Manager of the Olympic Theatre, New-York, promises them a rare entertainment if they will honor him with their presence. There are many invitations from all quarters to partake of hospitalities and attend public amusements, there being a general desire to make the guests as comfortable and happy as possible.

The Presidential party will leave Boston to-morrow at 8:30 o'clock directly for Hartford, and will remain there until next morning, when they will start for New-Haven.

The President to-night has received a large number of citizens who called to pay their respects to him at the Tremont House.

TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

The Death of Booth and Capture of Harold—The Booth Diary Produced—It has Not Been Spoliated.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 25.

The Surratt trial to-day was almost wholly occupied in the examination of Lieut. Col. CONGER and Lieut. BAKER, who commanded the party that captured BOOTH and HAROLD. GARRETT, the owner of the place where they were captured, was also examined. The object of the testimony was to fully connect the fact of the assassination by BOOTH, with his escape and capture. The evidence was much the same as was elicited on the trial of the assassins. The famous Booth diary was exhibited in Court, and though the prosecution did not offer its contents as evidence Judge PIERREPONT met the taunts of the counsel for the defence, who had asserted that the prosecution dared not produce it by reading a copy of it while the defence held the book itself. The carbines, pistols, knife, pocket-compass, map, photographs, &c., taken from the body of BOOTH were severally identified and submitted to the jury for examination.

Among the visitors present to-day in Court was Capt. ROBERT LINCOLN, son of the late President, also a considerably increased number of ladies.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 25.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding. The court-room was crowded, as usual, and the air was very oppressive. Court was opened for business at 10:30.

Among the visitors to-day were Hon. N. B. JUDD and ROBERT LINCOLN, a son of the late President.

John M. Garrett was sworn, and examined by Mr. Wilson: Resides in Caroline County, Va.; lived there in April, 1865, at the same place where I now live; knew Wilkes Booth; saw him at my father's house two days, I think, before he was killed there; he was brought there by men named Jett and Ruggles; I saw Booth when he rode to the house; came in the afternoon, and was on horseback; can't describe the horse, as I don't remember what kind it was; knew Harold; he came the day after Booth did; when Booth came he remained in the house the first night; he was very lame and said his leg was broken; Booth remained about the house during the day; he staid there until after dinner, and then some cavalry came along and he left the house for a short while; Booth went in the direction of the woods and then returned; when Booth came back from the woods he took supper at the house, and after supper went to the barn with Harold and staid there till the cavalry came; I remember Booth having a pair of pistols, a bowie-knife and a field-glass; Harold had a carbine; he came on foot. (A field-glass was here exhibited. Witness recognized it as one similar to a glass Booth brought there.) Booth left it at my father's house and I saw it there; cannot say that this is the glass, but it was one like this; the place where Booth was captured was a large tobacco-house, with spaces left for airing the tobacco; the spaces were four inches apart; the barn contained hay and other articles. (Carbines were here exhibited.) Witness never examined them and did not know that they were the same that Harold brought; Harold's carbine, however, had a string about it; when the cavalry came up they went to the house, and seeing that, I also went to the house and found some of the cavalrymen around my father; when I stepped up Col. Conger asked me where I came from? I told him, and asked him who they were in pursuit of, and he said two men, and I told him two men were hid in the barn, and that I would take them (the soldiers) and show them where the men were; a man named Baker then told me to go in the barn and demand the surrender of Booth's arms; I did so, and Booth said I had betrayed him, and that he would shoot me unless I left. I then went out and told Baker and he said he would have to burn the barn: I told him if he would wait till morning the men could be taken without burning the barn; I was then ordered by Baker to pile brush about the barn, and while I was doing so Booth came to a crevice and said he warned me for my own good; that he would shoot me unless I stopped; the barn was subsequently fired, and afterward Mr. Baker and I went into the barn after Booth had been shot; I never knew who Booth was before he came there, and never knew who he was before that.

No cross-examination.

Mr. Bradley said it was understood that all this testimony was subject to the objection of the defence.

Col. Everton J. Conger was then called and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Witness is now a farmer in Richland County, Ohio, but was in 1865 a soldier and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second District Columbia Cavalry. Witness was asked to describe the capture of Booth, and said: When he went to Garrett's house he was accompanied by Byron Baker, Lieut. Doherty and sixteen cavalry men, a man named Ruggles and a man named Jett; there was a sergeant named Boston Corbett; Jett went with us to show where Garrett lived; when witness and company got there they were informed that Booth and Harold were in the barn; witness posted his men around the barn, and Baker said to those in the barn that they proposed to send Garrett in to get their arms; Garrett went in and came back, saying that he had been driven out; Baker then told Booth if he did not come out they would fire the barn, and Garrett was sent to pile brush about it, which he did until Booth warned him off under peril of being shot; Booth then said he was a crippled man, and he wanted a chance for his life, and if the men were drawn off fifty yards he would come out and fight them singly; Baker told him they did not come there to parley, but that they wanted the men in the barn to surrender; Booth then said that a man in there wanted to come out, and Baker said he should pass his arms out and come out; Harold then came to the door and said he had no arms; Booth said the arms were his, and he had kept them; witness then fired the barn, and Booth went around as though he wanted to put out the fire; but a glance satisfied him he could not do so; witness then described the shooting of Booth by Boston Corbett; his being carried from the barn and his death, and his dying words: "Tell mother I died for my country; and tell mother I did all for what I believed to be the best;" it is another statement of what is already known as it came out on the trial of the conspirators; witness then described the articles taken from Booth, which were, beside the carbines, two seven-shooting revolvers, a large bowie knife, a box compass, bills of exchange on a Canada bank, and a diary; the diary was for 1864, and many of the leaves were cut from it; the leaves in many parts were cut out, and from appearances they appear to have been cut out at different times; they may have been cut out at the same time, but it was by different cuts, as the stumps of the leaves were uneven; have seen the diary recently, when I was **summoned before the Judiciary Committee, and it was then in the same condition as when taken from Booth's person; would know the diary again if I saw it; among other things found on Booth's person were some daguerreotypes, some tobacco, a Catholic medal, a pin inscribed "Dan Bryant to J. W. Booth;"** the pin was straight when I got it, but was bent while in my possession. [Pin exhibited.] Witness recognized it as the one taken from Booth's person. [Diary exhibited.] Witness recognized it as the diary taken from the person of Booth; the leaves are out for the dates between June, 1864, and August, 1864.

Mr. Pierrepont then read the extracts from Booth's diary, all of which have been already published, and it was offered as evidence. (The diary was published between the 15th and 20th of May.)

Mr. Pierrepont also proposed to read a letter found in the diary, but the witness could not identify it as a part of the diary. It commenced "My dear," and then a piece was torn out, and Mr. Pierrepont said they would not read it until identified by Mr. Baker.

The diary was then submitted to the jurors and examined by them.

Mr. Bradley said they desired that the diary and whatever was put in evidence should remain in the custody of the Court, so that the defence could at any time have access to them. It was ordered that the Clerk of the Court should take charge of all such articles put in evidence.

Witness then resumed, and after examining a number of articles, identified a large bowie-knife and sheath and a compass as having been taken from the person of Booth, and a piece of a map taken from Harold. The articles named were then submitted to the jurors for their inspection, and were offered in evidence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—On the trial at the Arsenal I was not interrogated as to all articles taken from Booth; I was shown certain articles, and asked if I had taken them from Booth's person; I was not asked to name all the articles I took from Booth's person; do not recollect that I was asked about the diary; I examined the diary coming up on the steamer, and it is now in the same condition it was then; the diary was given to Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Q. Will you examine the diary and state if some of the leaves in the diary do not appear to have been cut out after others were?

Witness examined the diary and said he could not see any difference in the cutting; the diary was in my possession from six o'clock A. M. until four o'clock P. M.; I gave it to Mr. Stanton, and did not see it again until I was examined before the Judiciary Committee, about six weeks ago; saw the diary after that at the office of the Judge-Advocate-General; that was on April 16; I examined the diary carefully; I examined it while in Judge Holt's possession, before I went to the Judiciary Committee; I think I took the diary from Booth's person; think I have stated all that Booth said after he was shot; he asked for water, and said his throat appeared to be stopped up; don't remember that Booth said Harold had nothing to do with it; such a thing might have been said, but I do not remember it, and I do not remember saying so at the conspiracy trial; I recognize the carbine from a mark made by the saddle on the breech; the mark looks as though it had been worn by a nail or some hard substance on the saddle; such marks are often made, and I took notice of this mark to identify it without making another mark; I identify the compass by the box and shape, and by the tallow mark on the inside; I identify the knife by a spot of rust about two-thirds of the way from the hilt; it is the same shape and style of knife that was taken from Booth; have never seen many of just such style and manner of knife; do not know that any name was on the knife, but see now that it is called a Rio Grande camp-knife; have no means of identifying the knife except by the rust mark; I know nothing about Booth's horse; he had no horse when I found him; heard Booth say nothing of his horse; my recollection is that at the conspiracy trial certain things were placed before me, and I was asked if I had taken them from Booth; no question was asked me about the diary before I went upon the witness' stand; I read the diary at that time.

By Mr. Pierrepont—The carbines were loaded, and I drew the loads at the War Department.

By Mr. Merrick—The diary came into my possession at six o'clock; I think I took it from Booth's person; I handed the diary and other articles to the Secretary of War: the carbines were brought up afterward.

At half-past 12 the Court took a recess for half an hour.

Upon reassembling *William E. Wheeler* was called and examined by Mr. Carrington: Resides in Chicopee, Mass., and is in the livery business; knew Wilkes Booth by sight; have seen him play upon the stage in Springfield, Mass.; saw him in Montreal in October, 1864; saw him come across the street near a broker's office to St. Lawrence Hall; he was in company with another man, and who that was I did not know; the person in whose company I saw Booth was a large, fleshy man—thick set; I saw that man afterward, and he was pointed out to me; his name——

Mr. Merrick—Never mind what his name was unless you speak of your personal knowledge.

By Mr. Bradley—The prisoner was not the man you saw with Booth? A.—No, Sir; I never saw the prisoner till yesterday.

Luther B. Baker sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington—Now resides in Lansing, Mich.; in 1865 was employed by Gen. Baker as a detective; I had been Quartermaster of the First District of Columbia Cavalry; I am one of the party who went in pursuit of Booth after the assassination; the date on which I left Washington in company with Col. Conger and Lieut. Doherty has now slipped my memory; I received orders to go to Belle Plaine with this command to search for Booth and Harold; we went to Belle Plaine, and Conger and I went in advance under assumed names and pretended we had been separated from a party crossing the Potomac—that we were being pursued by the Yankees; under these assumed names we called upon several persons, and in the morning breakfasted with a Dr. Ashton, and we then took our true characters and breakfasted with Dr. Ashton; I went to the ferry at Port Conway, and the first man I met was a colored man; I got no information from him, and turning, I saw a man and his wife sitting at their door; I asked them if they had seen any citizens pass, one of whom was a lame man; they said they did, and we showed Booth's and Harold's picture, and they were recognized by the man, whose name was Rawlings, as the men who had passed; a colored boy named Lucas had brought them to the ferry, and Harold offered Rawlings $10 if he would ferry them across, Booth saying they had escaped from the Yankees; Rawlings said he could not ferry them then as he had his nets to attend to; he went then to attend to his nets, and meanwhile three Confederate soldiers, whose names were given as Jett and Bainbridge, came down, and Booth and Harold went off with them; I then sent for Col. Conger, who came down and we ferried across the river, taking Rawlings as a guide; we then proceeded to Bowling Green, and we found Capt. Jett there, and upon information received from Capt. Jett we proceeded to the Garrett House, Jett accompanying us; the Garrett House was surrounded; there were two gates, and I went in and held the gate open for the command to pass through; I came to a side door and an old man put his head out and wanted to know what the matter was; I told him to light a candle and open the door; he then came down and I placed my hand on his shoulder and presenting my pistol asked him where the men were; he seemed much frightened and said the men had gone to the woods; Col. Conger then came up and threatened to hang the old man if he did not tell where the men were; a young man in Confederate uniform then came up and said: "Don't injure father and I will show you where the men are;" the cavalry then placed themselves around the barn, and took young Garrett there and told him he must go in and get the men to surrender; Garrett went in and I heard a low conversation, and could hear a man say: "You have betrayed me and must get out of here;" Garrett then came out, and I dismounted the soldiers and told the men inside if they did not come out I would fire the barn and have a bonfire and shooting match; Booth said: "Captain, this is hard; we have been guilty of no crime;" and he made a proposition that I should range my men twenty yards off and he would fight the whole party; I told him we did not come there for that purpose and that he must surrender; Booth then said a man inside wanted to surrender and come out; I told him to come out and bring his arms; Booth said: "This man has committed no crime. The arms are mine and I am going to keep them;" I then consented that Harold should come out, and he came out; Booth again made a proposition to fight the whole party and said something about another stain on the old banner; at that moment the fire sprang up and I could see everything plainly inside and Booth coming apparently from the centre of the barn; Booth then looked around some time and then came toward the door where I was standing; he dropped his crutch, and as he came toward the door I heard the crack of a pistol, and Booth fell; I then ran in and grasped Booth's arms to secure him, not knowing he was mortally wounded; Conger then came in, and said Booth had shot himself; I disputed this, saying, "I was looking at him all the time," and said the man who shot him should be taken to Washington under arrest; Booth was then removed from the barn to the piazza of the house, and swooned away; a physician was sent for, and Booth was again revived, and said: "Tell mother I die for my country; I did all for the best." Booth then asked me to kill him, and I told him it had not been our intention to kill him, and that the shot had been fired without orders; something was then said about Capt. Jett, and Booth looked up and asked if Jett had betrayed him; I told him not to mind Jett now; Booth then asked to have his hands held up, and, looking at them, muttered, "Useless—useless;" this is about all that Booth said that I remember; Col. Conger then said he would go to Washington with Booth's effects, and I took from his person a knife, pocket compass, pin and his arms and a diary. (Articles named exhibited and identified.) I only had the diary in my hand about a minute and then handed it to Col. Conger. (Carbine exhibited.) I took one like this from Booth; when he fell in the barn he let the carbine drop between his legs. (Leaf torn from a book shown to witness.) Witness resumed: This leaf I got from a man named Dr. Stewart, who lives ten miles from the Potomac; I told Dr. Stewart I understood he had a note, and he said—

Mr. Bradley objected. What Dr. Stewart said was not evidence. Objection sustained.

Witness resumed: I got this leaf from Dr. Stewart, and the Doctor asked me what I wanted with it, and took it and tore out a piece containing Dr. Stewart's name; I brought the leaf to Washington, and Gen. Baker and myself took it to the War Department, and Gen. Eckert there compared it with Booth's diary and found the place where it was torn out.

Witness here examined the diary, and designated the place in the diary where the leaf was torn out, and Mr. Pierrepont proposed to offer the leaf in evidence.

Mr. Bradley objected, unless it was first proven that it was in Booth's handwriting.

Mr. Pierrepont said they would prove that, but he desired to show to the jury that the leaf fitted in the diary at a place indicated. The diary and leaf was examined by the jury.

A field-glass was exhibited, and witness testified that he saw it in the latter part of July, while at the Garrett place for evidence, and was at the barn searching among the ashes and found the remains of a cartridge-box, some lead that had been melted, and a small piece of blanket; while there I got information from a boy, and after a conversation with Mr. Garrett I went in search of the glass, and Mr. Garrett and myself found it nine miles from the Garrett place; it was secreted in a chamber in a clothes chest, and I took possession of it and brought it to Washington, and Gen. Baker and myself left it at the War Department.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—I identify the glass by the thumb-screw, and by the words "Field Theatre" and "Opera" upon it; I never before saw an opera-glass like it, and have never seen one like it since; don't know the name of the parties where I got the glass; it was nine miles from Garrett's, on the road to Fredericksburgh; am sure Conger did not take the glass from Booth; I think Conger took the diary and compass; can't say if he or I took the articles, as we were both engaged doing it; we took a pocket-knife and some matches; don't know what became of the pocket-knife; don't recollect that Booth said anything more than I have stated; I was in Washington during the conspiracy trial, but was not called as a witness; I made a statement to Judge Holt on the monitor that contained Booth's body; I don't recollect of ever saying that when Booth was dying he said only two persons were concerned in the conspiracy; I knew Mrs. Hollshan, but do not recollect ever telling her anything like the above.

Lyman L. Sprague was summoned and examined by Mr. Wilson: In 1865 I was clerk at the Kirkwood House in this city; (Paper exhibited.) Witness recognized it as a leaf torn from the register of the Kirkwood House, and of the date of April 14; saw upon it the name of "George A. Atzerott, Charles County;" he occupied room No. 126; this room was on the third floor, and was not over the room occupied by President Johnson on April 14; Atzerott's room was one hundred and twenty-five feet from President Johnson's room.

By Mr. Bradley—Atzerott's room was not over that of President Johnson's.

Samuel K. Chester sworn and examined by Mr. Wilson: Am an actor and resided in New-York in 1865; was acquainted with Wilkes Booth, and was with him the Friday one week previous to the assassination; was with him nearly all the afternoon, and separated from him at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Broadway, New-York; I did not know where Booth stopped; don't think I saw him a day or two prior to the one referred to; don't know how many days Booth was in New-York at that time; suppose he left that night.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—I saw Booth in January and February previous to the time above referred to, and had conversation with him on all the occasions referred to.

Mr. Bradley said he now proposed to ask the witness as to what Booth said about the conspiracy—what the conspiracy was and when that conspiracy was abandoned, as was done at the assassination trial.

Mr. Pierrepont objected; they had called the witness for a specific purpose—to prove Booth's presence in New-York, and they proposed to connect it with other circumstances.

Mr. Bradley said Booth was dead, and it was charged that the accused was engaged in a conspiracy with Booth, and it was proper to show Booth's statements as to that conspiracy.

Judge Fisher said such evidence could not be adduced on cross-examination.

Mr. Chester was then asked by Mr. Bradley if he had not sworn to a conversation with Booth at the trial of the conspirators, but Mr. Pierrepont objected, and the Court sustained the objection.

The business of the Court here came to a deadlock by the absence of witnesses.

The Court asked if the prosecution had any more witnesses ready?

Mr. Bradley (pointing to the witness-room,) there are half a dozen waiting out there in the Penitentiary, and have been there all the morning.

Mr. Merrick—Oh, no; not in the Penitentiary yet, but they will be.

Mr. Carrington said he knew of no other way to keep witnesses here except by attachment.

After waiting some time for witnesses, and none appearing, the Court at 2:45 took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Case of Collector Foster at Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, June 25.

The case of J. P. FOSTER, late Collector of the Port, was again before the United States Commissioner yesterday. Defendant waived an examination before the Commissioner, preferring to have the case brought directly before the United States District Court.

Consolidation of Railroads.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 25.

The consolidation of the Buffalo and State Line and the Erie and Northeast Railroads was completed to-day by the action of the stockholders of the former Company, agreeing to the terms by a vote of thirty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-six shares out of a total of thirty-nine thousand six hundred and thirty-seven. The following are the officers of the new Company, to be known as the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company: President, William Williams, of Buffalo; Vice-President, Charles H. Lee, of Silver Creek; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry L. Lansing, of Buffalo; Directors—A. Robinson, New-York; Charles H. Lee, Silver Creek; John H. Clark, Auburn; Joseph Field, Rochester; G. W. Patterson, Westfield; Milton Cartwright, Erie; Charles M. Reed, Erie; John A. Tracey, Erie, John M. Hutchinson, Buffalo; William Williams, Buffalo; Edwin Smith, Buffalo; William M. Fargo, Buffalo; James C. Harrison, Buffalo.

THE MAINE MURDER.

Trial of Luther S. Verrill and Clifton Harris for Murder at Auburn, Me.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AUBURN, Me., Monday, June 24, 1867.

The trial of LUTHER S. VERRILL and CLIFTON HARRIS commenced this morning at 10 o'clock at the Court-house in this village. The prisoners are charged with the murder on the night of Wednesday, Jan. 17 last, of two aged women, Mrs. SUSANNAH KINSLEY, a widow 64 years of age, and Miss POLLY CASWELL, 67 years of age. The trial occurs at a special session of the Supreme Judicial Court for Androscoggin County, Judge CHARLES W. WALTON, perhaps the ablest judicial mind in the State, presiding.

Forty-two talesmen are in attendance, and the whole of to-day's session will probably be consumed in impaneling a jury. The interest in this case throughout this State, and indeed through New-England, is marked, as it is a case of peculiar interest. The attendance of spectators is very large.

Preliminary to the report of the case as adduced in evidence, it may be of interest to give, in brief narrative, a sketch of the notorious facts in the murder and the arrest of the prisoners.

Near West Auburn, last January, there lived two aged women, Mrs. KINSLEY and Miss CASWELL, named above. The widow had $1,500 left her by her husband, and she was so very careful of her money as to keep it in a little trunk in her house. Miss CASWELL, a veteran spinster, by ceaseless activity with the knitting-needle and spinning-wheel, and rigid economy, had managed to lay by a few hundred dollars—for nobody knows whose benefit. These two women lived alone in a little cottage, without the least fear of harm. One Saturday morning (Jan. 20 last) the roads of Maine were blockaded with snow. There had been a storm of several days' duration, closing on Friday, and for the three days, beginning Thursday morning, to Saturday, there had been little or no travel on the highway or neighborly visiting. Monday evening a neighbor called at Mrs. KINSLEY's, and she was at home and well as usual, and Miss CASWELL was nimbly rotating the knitting-needles in the chimney corner. Then came the three days' blockade. No one visited the house, and it was not until the ensuing Saturday night that the fact was noted that Mrs. KINSLEY's chimney sent forth no smoke, and that there was no sign of life about the house.

ISAAC LIBBY, a shoemaker, first noted these facts, and proceeding to the rear of the house found the door open, and snow blown into the entry. His suspicions were aroused, and he went to a neighbor's for assistance. He returned with OTIS KEITH to the house, and on entering, discovered by the dim light of the moon a painfully suggestive white object on the floor. The discoverers were so appalled by this apparent apparition that they fled precipitately from the house—like men running from Death's door. Obtaining assistance they soon returned in stronger numbers, and armed with a lantern. The scene that was unfolded to them as they entered the room again, illuminated by the smoky light of the lantern, was startling. Across a door-stool was stretched the lifeless body of POLLY CASWELL, partially covered with a night-dress, and frozen stiffly, having apparently lain in that state for many hours. Near was a broken chair, red with blood, affording evidence that the murderer had used the furniture itself in his brutal work. Her head, left shoulder, and face were badly bruised, her skull fractured, and her left wrist broken.

Hardly had the party descried the shocking sight of Miss CASWELL's body, when the mutilated body of Mrs. KINSLEY was found frozen, in an adjoining bed-room. The body was lying in a bed which was torn, the feathers being scattered about the room, indicating an awful struggle with the murderer. While Miss CASWELL was a slightly formed and sickly woman, Mrs. KINSLEY was very strong and powerful. The body of the latter was clothed in a night-dress; the jugular vein had been severed. There were cuts on the left jaw-bone and forehead, and bruises on her person. Evidence was clear that a rape had been effected on the person of Mrs. KINSLEY. The situation and relation of the bodies were such that it was evident the murderers had first assailed Mrs. KINSLEY, and that her cries awoke Miss CASWELL, who was brutally murdered while passing from her bedroom to the relief of Mrs. KINSLEY.

A Coroner's inquest was at once called, and a verdict returned that the deceased came to their death at the hands of parties unknown. A Mr. LIBBY, the person who first discovered the condition of the house after the murder, stated the next morning after the discovery that a straggler tried to effect entrance to his house on the morning of Thursday, Jan. 17, before light—the morning on which there was every reason to believe the murder was committed. Mr. LIBBY lived but a few rods from the fated house. This statement gave credit to the theory that the murder was the work of some straggler. Two or three professionals of this vicinity were soon after arrested in different localities, within a circuit of a dozen miles—each time the public being assured the "right man" had at last been caught, but the unfortunate stragglers, fortunately for themselves, were in each case able to present the front of an indubitable *alibi*. Two weeks had now passed since the murder, and the guilty party or parties were not uncovered. Till now there had been a general theory that "there was nobody in these parts bad enough to do such a thing," but the failure of the "straggler theory" set people to looking up their neighbors' records very closely. What mystified the murder still more was the vain search the public made for a sufficient motive for the perpetration of so black a crime. For the most wonderful part of the whole tragedy was this: that the $1,500, more or less, the old women had in the house, was left untouched by the murderers; and this, although it lay in a trunk on a bureau, in a little room adjoining Mrs. KINSLEY's where the old lady lost her life.

In this stage of the mystery a New-York detective appeared on the scene, and quietly went to his work. Very soon he got upon a trail. In brief, the investigations of the officer soon resulted in the arrest of the parties who are now on trial. To show their connection with this crime of almost unparalleled atrocity, is the purpose of the Government in this cause. Of his connection I will leave the testimony in the case to tell the details, but from my knowledge of the case I can safely predict it will be found to be one of the most interesting cases, as it is one of the most brutal murders on record.

It may be premised that one of the prisoners, CLIFTON HARRIS, has made a confession in full, implicating VERRILL, the other respondent, in the murder. VERRILL waived preliminary examination. The prisoners were arraigned at the April term of the Court. VERRILL pleaded "*Not guilty*," and HARRIS pleaded "*Guilty*." VERRILL stoutly denies his guilt, while HARRIS reiterates that every word of his confession is true.

The case will be conducted for the Government by Hon. W. P. FRYE, Attorney General, assisted by County Attorney BICKNELL. The counsel for the prisoners are CALVIN RECORD, Esq., and M. Y. LUDDEN, Esq. It is stated that the defence will set up an *alibi* for VERRILL, which the Government profess to have the means of toppling over effectively. In the case of HARRIS the Court will only be called on to determine the degree of his crime.

SKETCH OF THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners were brought into Court at 10 A. M., and demeaned themselves calmly and bearing the gaze of the crowd without perturbation. Both were neatly dressed. HARRIS, who is a mulatto, told us the following story, in a brief interview at the Jail: "My name is CLIFTON HARRIS; I am 19 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, and weigh 140 pounds. I was born at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, in 1846. My parents, who, I suppose, are now living, were free, and I was never a slave. I was with Gen. SHERMAN's army in the march from Dalton to Savannah, as servant—first to Capt. ANDERSON, First Battalion United States Artillery; then to Major ROBERTSON, Third United States Infantry. When the army reached Savannah I enlisted as a private in Company I, First Cavalry, and served with the army to the close of the war. When I left the army I came North, and finally reached Portland. Thence I came to West Minot, where I learned to read and write; thence to W. H. KEITH's, at West Auburn, where I worked when I helped commit this murder."

VERRILL (white) gives the following as his autobiography: I am a shoemaker, am 41 years of age, and was born in Minot in 1826; my father was a farmer and died when I was young; have lived at West Auburn 16 or 17 years; my mother—a helpless, blind old lady of 70 years—lives at West Auburn still; I lost my wife two years ago.

The prisoners conversed freely. HARRIS reads his Bible much, and says whisky stimulated him to commit the murder, while he claims that if he (rather than VERRILL) had the planning of it he could have done the "job better." He professes great penitence for his crime, while VERRILL holds up his hands in horror at the awfulness of the crime and freely calls down punishment on the heads of the guilty, of which number he claims to be able readily to show himself "counted out." We are now prepared to hear the answer of the testimony to this point. Undoubtedly both the respondents, Verrill and Harris, will be called to the stand as witnesses, under a new law now enacted in this State permitting counsel to call prisoners to testify, if the accused please to avail themselves of that privilege. Much curiosity is manifested to hear their testimony, and especially to hear how Verrill will stand up under the withering cross-examination with which it is expected Attorney-General FRYE, one of the ablest lawyers in the State, will ply him.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Gov. Brownlow and Brownlowism—Politics and Society in the State—The Canvass and the Negro Vote.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tuesday, June 18, 1867.

There is in Knoxville an old man, who, to all appearance, can with literal truth say of Tennessee what LOUIS QUATORZE used to say of himself and France: "The State, 'tis I—*L'état c'est moi.*" This old man is W. G. BROWNLOW, Doctor of Divinity and Governor of Tennessee. Conceiving that one touches here the fountain-head of Tennessee politics, such as they are, I went with a friend on Sunday to see his Reverend Excellency.

I found BROWNLOW at his home here, where he has been for some time past—not in worse health than he has been for several years, but certainly not in good health. He confines himself closely to the house; and I found him lying on the sofa in his shirt sleeves, the floor littered with newspaper exchanges that showed the sanctum of the editor of the Knoxville *Whig*, while on the shelf close to his hand as he lay on the sofa were multitudinous official papers that indicated the working-room of the Governor of Tennessee. He is afflicted with a palsy, which causes his hands to shake violently, ("rheumatism," he said to me in unsolicited explanation,) and his throat has been so ruined by Tennessee stumping and preaching that he can now speak only with "bated breath."

If you want a slight *silhouette* of the man, here it is: A good head; a close-shaved, bilious, suffering face; an eye large and full enough to show the phrenologist that this is the man who described his chief delight to be the "piling up epithets against the infernal rebellion;" an unlovely nose, peaked and turned up as though with much snuffing of things malodorous, and thin, firm-set, bloodless lips, in which something of the Evil One lurks. I believe there is really much that is good in the man. I have been told by more than one rebel of acts of kindness he has done them individually that reveal genuine human sympathies. Then one cannot help honoring him for his staunch loyalty in the trying times. But, on the whole, I must say he presented a rather sad spectacle as he lay there, the old man, cadaverous and paralytic, breathing forth, like another Saul of Tarsus, threatenings and slaughters. Involuntarily, by some secret sally of association, there came to my mind, as I sat beside him, the image of Lincoln and the thought of that divine sentiment of his: "Malice toward none, charity for all;" and it seemed if one should reverse the maxim to "charity for none, malice toward all," one would not have a bad epitome of BROWNLOW, as he shows himself these latter days.

The conversation, as was inevitable, soon fell on politics, that is to say on the canvas which is now raging with such ferocity in this State. The contest, as you know, involves the election of members of Congress and of the General Assembly. This, however, is regarded with but secondary interest, as an operation of small war. The grand battle is being waged on the Gubernatorial field, of which BROWNLOW, intrenched within the bulwarks of his power seeks to retain the mastery against ETHERIDGE, who, with many a wily stratagem, and many a fierce joust, is essaying to dislodge him.

Of ETHERIDGE's prospects of election, BROWNLOW speaks derisively; and he estimates his own majority at 35,000. "I put it before at 30,000," he said, "I now put it at 35,000." In this count he sets on his own side, first, the solid negro vote, which is about 30,000, and, secondly, the majority of the registered white vote, the total of which I am told is between 45,000 and 55,000.

He declares that the State is full of the spirit of the rebellion; and as an illustration of this he gave me to read a letter which he had just received from somebody in Purdy, McNairy County, stating that the writer was afraid of his life, which had been threatened by the "rebels" on account of his Union (Brownlow) sentiments. Of course I know nothing of the merits of the case; but it is such things that he claims as his justification for the scattering throughout the country the militia companies of which so much has been said. He thinks, too, that these troops will be absolutely necessary at the August election; for he believes that the "rebels" finding they are not able to influence or control the negroes in voting, "will go to work to drive them from the polls." Nevertheless, I think there must have been something that has given him pause in this militia business, for though he has the power by legislation to raise 8,000 men, he told me that he was not for the present intending to call out any more than he now has "in the field," which is some ten or twelve companies, say a thousand men. When I referred to the case of GRESHAM, the militia Captain at Bristol, who summoned three justices of the peace to his camp to adjudicate on a quarrel between a man and his wife, he said it was certainly very ridiculous; "but these young fellows who were in the army have not got over the idea that the military ought to put everything through." I then asked him in regard to the case of the citizen BROWN, who was killed in Franklin County by some of Capt. RICKMAN's men—a case about which there has been a great deal of excitement, a public meeting and a deputation to Washington. He replied by showing me a letter which he had received from his Adjutant-General, HUNT, detailing the substance of a conversation he had had with Gen. WHIPPLE, (chief of staff to Gen. THOMAS,) who had just returned from Franklin County, whither he had gone to investigate the matter. From this report it seems that WHIPPLE justifies the killing, and advises that if RICKMAN's company is withdrawn another shall be sent down there. Of course the only proper way of determining the case is to bring it before a civil court, and it was some time ago officially announced that RICKMAN had been arrested to be held to trial. But on mentioning this to Gov. BROWNLOW I was astonished to learn from him that he had changed his mind in this regard, and is going to substitute a military inquisition.

Remembering BROWNLOW's former fierce war against abolitionism and the blacks, I was curious to learn what had converted him to his present ardent negrophilism; but I could not discover that he had been moved by any very lofty impulse. He was an enemy of emancipation, and went dead against the enfranchisement of the negro; and it was only after he began to realize what might be done with the blacks as a political power, that he became their champion. He has certainly been very successful in rallying them to his standard; for I found them working for BROWNLOW, praying for BROWNLOW, bent on voting for BROWNLOW, and willing to fight for BROWNLOW. I made several inquiries of the Governor respecting the cause of the sweeping measure he has lately taken in setting aside the registration of some eight or ten counties. This I did of course with the view of finding out something more definite than the vague charge of "fraud or irregularity," on the mere statement of which he can, by a mere stroke of the pen, obliterate the political identity of any district; but he seemed to have no satisfactory explanation, at least none that he cared to propound, though he talked freely of every other subject. He left me, however, in no doubt of his determination to carry the election at all hazards—a determination which one of BROWNLOW's champions and a Judge of one of the Circuit Courts declared in a very frank avowal. "We are bound," said he "*we are bound to carry this election if we do it through blood.*"

Since my interview with Gov. BROWNLOW, I have sought to enlarge my experience by free intercourse with many of the leaders of his party. I have also felt it to be my duty to see those that are in the opposition. I have found the question of Tennessee politics full of complexity and obscured by endless misrepresentations, and as far as I have been able to see, the statements you get from both sides are about equally unworthy of credit. With no consciousness of prejudice or partiality, I shall try to briefly state the case as it seems to stand.

Well, in truth, Tennessee is in a most lamentable condition—a condition compared with which that of Virginia or of Georgia is one of Eutopian happiness. And I believe the root of the evil is found in the fact that Tennessee had the misfortune to be reconstructed too early. At the time the initial steps were taken for bringing the State back into the Union, (which, it will be remembered, was in January, 1865,) the war was still going on. Nevertheless, as half the State was under the dominion of the national forces, and as there was a large element of staunch loyalty in Tennessee, it was thought desirable that the State should be restored as speedily as practicable. The men who met together in the preliminary Convention in January, 1865, were merely Union men assembled to take measures for bringing the State back to its old place. They were undivided by political issues—they were opposed only to rebels at a time that "rebel" meant something. It is true this Convention transcended its power. It was called simply as "a preliminary convention to be held in Nashville to form a ticket to be run for a constitutional convention by the loyal men of the State;" and when the question was mooted that the body should act as a constitutional convention, it was stoutly opposed by the members, and especially in an able speech by Judge BUTLER, now the Chairman of the State Radical Committee. Nevertheless the proposal gained ground and was at length carried, chiefly, it is said, through the efforts of Mr. JOHNSON, who was very eager to be able, when he went to Washington to assume the office of Vice-President, to announce his State on her feet again. Accordingly the Convention proceeded to form an amended Constitution, though nobody from JOHNSON down pretended that this was a legal way of proceeding. This irregularity was, however, not important; for the Constitution being submitted to the people, the 22d of February, was ratified by them, and on the 6th of March a Legislature and Governor were elected on the general ticket system. The qualification of voting was the willingness to take what was called the "damnesty oath," (devised by JOHNSON, and so-called because supposed to be a little tougher than the amnesty oath,) which held the person taking it "to support the Constitution of the United States, rejoice in the triumphs of the Union arms," &c. The number of votes cast in the forty-three out of the seventy-five counties in the State, in which the polls were open, was somewhat over twenty-three thousand, of which all but a score or so were for BROWNLOW.

The loyal Legislature met on the 3d of April, 1865, amid the reverberation of the guns of the last battles of the war; the surrender of the rebel armies came on the heels of its assembly. At this time there was no Southern State that was apparently in a condition so favorable for speedy, effective and stable reconstruction as Tennessee, for there was a powerful element of genuine and unswerving loyalty that furnished an ample foundation for a stable government; and it seemed that with a discreet and sensible procedure the Union Party might soon draw around it the support and affection of every class of citizens. But, unhappily, the same untoward influences that came to engender between the North and the South after the war a bitterness that exceeded even the hostility felt during the war, developed themselves within the narrow limits of Tennessee; and, from the sharp antagonism of sentiment that divided the people, they developed themselves with an extraordinary ascerbity. I have no doubt that there remained at this period a great deal of the *animus* of the rebellion, latent but unsubdued, which in many cases found vent in a malignant spirit, and in acts that made Union men feel that their lives and property were insecure. But in place of checking this lawlessness by a vigorous execution of the law, BROWNLOW rather gave it freer rein, by openly encouraging lawlessness in return. It is a lamentable fact that he publicly advised, from the stump and through the Knoxville *Whig*, the robbing and murdering of those who had taken sides or sympathized with the South, and to insure the execution of this advice he promised that if any of his followers should be convicted by the courts of the country for such acts of violence, and sentenced to the Penitentiary, he, as Governor of Tennessee, "would meet them at the depot in Nashville with pardons." Is it, then, wonderful if, in the existing state of society emerging from a civil war, when passion and local hatreds and the appetite for plunder were rife, many availed themselves of the license thus thrust into their hands by the chief executive officer of the State?

To meet this State of affairs, the Legislature in June, 1865, passed the first franchise law. This it was competent to do under the provision of the ninth section of the schedule to the amended Constitution, which declares that "the qualifications of voters and the limitation of the elective franchise may be determined by the General Assembly, which shall first assemble under the amended Constitution." This law was not of an excessive rigor: its essential feature was that only *loyal* men should vote, and under its limitations, perhaps, about one-half the citizens only were disfranchised.

This restriction, though severe, was, I am convinced, prompted by a worthy motive—namely, the conviction that it was a necessary safe-guard of loyal government. There now follows a series of enactments, proscriptions and laws which do not bear the same liberal interpretation, and to which it is difficult to attribute any other motive than a selfish love of power and pelf, regardless of right, of good sense, and of the welfare of society. It is these measures which have brought Tennessee into the horrible ferment it is now in, which are paralyzing industry and enterprise within her borders, and which, marring the fair promise there formerly was of rallying all the loyal elements of the State under a common standard, and in a party that should insure justice, good laws, friendly sentiments and material prosperity, have divided the Union men (I say the *Union* men, for all that had any taint of rebellion are disfranchised) into two belligerent camps, waging a scandalous warfare of mutual rancor and indecency.

I trust it is not necessary for me to say that among the measures thus characterized are *not* to be included those that gave the negro his civil right and the suffrage. The enfranchisement of the blacks was the logical result of the war; and from my experience in the South I believe this act of justice will vindicate itself. But when what are called the "Radicals" in Tennessee claim that it was they alone that championed and carried through these measures, they arrogate to themselves what the facts do not justify, and what the history of Tennessee legislation clearly disproves. For it is a matter of legislative record that when that first proposition looking to the enlargement of the rights of the negro—to wit, the proposition to give the negro the right to testify—came up, it was bitterly opposed by many who are now the most loud-mouthed "Radicals," that it found its most earnest champions among men who now call themselves "Conservatives," and that it was finally only carried in the House by the parliamentary tactics of a "Conservative" member. And again, it is also a matter of legislative record that the greater part of the opposition to negro enfranchisement came from East Tennessee, where Brownlowism has its chief seat. However, let the record go. I have said that the enfranchisement of the blacks, by whatever motive prompted, was an act of justice. I must, however, add at the same time that it was the dictate of prudence, when it was found necessary to introduce into society this untrained and ignorant mass, to rally to the support of the Government whatever of loyalty might be found in the old body politic.

The party in power were guided by less enlightened views. Under the franchise law of June, 1865, the right of suffrage was principally confined to persons who were publicly known to entertain unconditional Union sentiments from the outbreak of the rebellion, or who were willing to take the test oath prescribed by that act. Its purpose was to place the guardianship of the State in the hands of the loyal people of the State—a purpose which it effectually secured. But this was not enough. It was discovered by the result of the local elections in 1866 that the Brownlow Party could not safely go before the loyal people for reëlection—that, in fact, they would be beaten by an overwhelming majority. Then was passed the second franchise law, (the law of May, 1866,) which disqualified from voting: First, those who bore arms against the Government of the United States; second, those who accepted any office, civil or military, under the authority of the Confederate States or of any insurrectionary State; third, any voter who voluntarily supported the rebellion by contributions of money, &c. These distinctions, however, were only imposed for a term of years, and they were, as the act declares, not to apply to soldiers who served in the United States service since the 1st of January, 1862, or to persons who voted in the Tennessee elections in November, 1864, and March, 1865, or to persons holding offices, civil or military, under the President or Governor. It seems, however, that grave doubts soon arose as to the success of Brownlowism, even though thus fortified, and the result was that the disfranchisement was made perpetual, and the "Registration Act" was passed. The distinguishing feature of this law is that none can vote except such as hold certificates from the Governor's appointees, who, so far as my observation goes, are violent and unscrupulous partisans. But to this you must add that if a registration is made which, however fair it may be, shall yet show any likelihood of casting a majority against BROWNLOW, (a matter which can at any time be ascertained by canvassing the "League,") he has the power with a stroke of his pen to annul the whole, and leave the citizens of any such county disfranchised as long as he may please. He has already exercised this power in the case of some eight or more counties, and it is a notable fact that this was not done until it was ascertained that they would give the opposition a majority of about 6,000 votes.

Nor does this exhaust the expedients adopted, for when the negro was brought into the political arena, it seems that those in power still felt some misgivings as to how he, if left uncontrolled, would vote. So, thereupon, they organized a wide-spread system of secret leagues, which have been busily engaged in training solid cohorts of Black Brownlowites; and under the guise of protection for these, but without the shadow of necessity, they made provision for a standing army of 8,000 militia, some dozen companies of which are now scattered throughout the State, to the intolerable annoyance of all good citizens. I met, I believe, the most sensible of these militia Captains at Bristol; and yet this person had the effrontery to tell a gentleman who is running for the Legislature, a staunch Union man throughout the whole war, and a National Republican in politics—I say he had the audacity to tell this gentleman, who had occasion to dissect, in a temperate manner, some of the financial extravagances of the State Government, that he "should regard it as treason to discuss or criticise the acts of the Legislature!"

Finally, there remained another step. Until a few months ago the Judges of Elections were appointed by the County Court—a tribunal which, as it is elected by the people, may fairly be presumed to represent their wishes. Well, this last vestige of privilege was withdrawn, and the duty of appointing the men in whose hands is vested the guardianship of the purity of the ballot-box intrusted to the registers of voters! And so the system was made complete in all its parts and members, and the centralization of all power lodged in BROWNLOW. If he had set out to devise a series of moves to so intrench himself that in spite of law, of order and of all constitutional provisions, he could not be dislodged by the ballot-box, it would have been impossible to conceive a more ingeniously effective scheme. For the old body politic is practically erased and submerged; of the 150,000 voters 100,000 are disfranchised; and the vote of that portion of the people that still retains the suffrage is practically in the pocket of a paralytic old man who seems to be controlled almost wholly by the morbid passions and animosities engendered by the war. Under such circumstances an election in Tennessee will be little more than a parody on the Napoleonic *plebiscite*.

I must here make a statement proper to be made, in order to guard this exposition which I have felt it my duty to make of the workings of Brownlowism against an unjust inference on the part of those who, unacquainted with the real nature of the struggle here going on, may confound the issue in Tennessee with the great division in national politics, and may give this frank *exposé* a color of unfriendliness to the Republican Party. I sincerely believe that all hope of effective reconstruction in the South depends on educating the people up to substantially the views of the great Union Party of the North. But the contest in Tennessee is local, peculiar and *sui generis;* and the parties termed respectively Radical and Conservative here have very little affiliation with either of the great parties that now divide the country upon national issues. It is easy to see that Tennessee Radicalism is something very different from Northern Radicalism, if Congress represents Northern Radicalism; for if the Legislature would put the State on the same footing in regard to suffrage as that on which the Military Bill places the unconstructed States, the Conservative Party would willingly abandon the field. Scores of the leading representatives of the opposition have said to me, "Give us the same chance as Virginia and North Carolina on the east of us, or Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi on the south of us, and we will resign the canvass and give BROWNLOW full swing." The "Conservative" Party, so called, is, in fact, a temporary organization, in whose ranks are found men that differ widely upon points of national politics, and have united only for the purpose of securing a change in the administration of the State—a change which they regard as essential to the establishment of peace and order. It is vain for BROWNLOW to attempt to becloud the issue by the mad dog cry of "rebel;" for no dispassionate observer can visit the State without seeing, as I have seen, thousands of men, staunch Unionists throughout the war, Federal soldiers and Radicals in national politics, who have been forced to array themselves in opposition to Tennessee radicalism by the conviction of its inherent injustice and its mischievous tendencies.

Nevertheless, I have no plea to make for the "Conservatives." I do not know but that their ascendency would be as dangerous to the peace of the State as the triumph of the men now in power, for there is no assurance that the patrotic men of the Conservative side would not be swept away by the very elements they would let loose. On either hand, the look out for Tennessee is gloomy. Passion rules the hour, and already good men realizing that bad civil government is worse than decent military government, stretch out their hands to Congress and pointing to Virginia and South Carolina, say: "Make us like one of these." May Providence reserve better things for this beautiful State, torn by dissensions and rent by many devils. LIBRA.

The Eight-Hour Law—Opinions of the Trade Societies.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 25, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 24th inst. you published an editorial with the caption—"The Eight-Hour Labor Movement—A Backward Step," in which I would claim to correct some misstatements. In giving the reports of the different Trades' Societies at the "Eight-Hour Convention" of last Saturday night, you say the "plasterers, with uncommon sound sense, held that a reduction of the hours of labor simply resolved itself into a reduction of wages." This is not true. The undersigned, who is one of the delegates to that Convention from the plasterers, expressed *his own* private views on the so-called Eight-Hour "Law," *not* the opinions of the Society as to the effect the application of the eight-hour system would produce on wages. I stated that the majority of workingmen, not plasterers *alone*, feared the effect would be a reduction of wages, at the same time *strongly implying* that those fears were not well founded, and urging on the Convention the importance of removing them as a first and necessary step toward the adoption of the eight-hour system. That its adoption implies a corresponding reduction of wages I am far from believing, no more than by increasing the wages a corresponding increase of working hours must follow.

I expressed myself against the Eight Hour Law of the last Legislature, believing it to be a legislative or political humbug. An act or law that brings with it no power of enforcement is simply no law at all. This law, as it is, leaves the eight-hour question where it had been before our wise legislators took it up. The first section of it reads, "eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work in all cases of labor and service by the day, where there is no contract or agreement to the contrary." Does the declaration that eight hours shall be a legal day's work make the contract? The absurdity of this law is too apparent to invite comment. Those who found their hopes on legislative interference will not have long to live to discover how vain they are. I have none—never had; and I believe my fellow members have now just as little. This is what I said, or meant to say, at the Convention.

With this correction I have nothing further to say of your editorial. I have no doubt you yourself, ere long, will see how ill-conceived it is in the main. You will discover that the just "relation of capital and labor" has been more truly understood, set forth and maintained by our Trades Unions, even in their imperfectly organized state, than it generally has by the Press of this City. You will not long urge "co-operation" as a panacea for the ills of the working-classes. Yours, &c., E. P. McDERMOTT.

American School-books for Japan.

A notable incident in the "world's progress," connected with the advancement of our language and of American apparatus for education, deserves to be recorded.

It appears that in the public schools of Japan the English language is to be the general basis of study, and that American school-books are to be used without any attempt to translate them into the native language. In accordance with this intention, specimens of our books have been ordered from time to time, and the Japanese Commissioners, who recently visited this country, after official consultation, intrusted to Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM & SON the business of supplying their Government with the books hereafter to be used.

Messrs. PUTNAM & SON will make the first shipment of these books this morning, by way of the Isthmus and San Francisco. It consists of some sixty cases, weighing about ten tons, and includes about—

13,000 copies of Elementary Arithmetics, Readers, Grammars and Geographies—Colton's, Guyot's, Cornell's, Felter's, Saunders', Sheldon's Quackenboss'.
1,000 copies of works of Wells, Youmans, Cummings, Hitchcock, St. John, Kiddle, and others on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Physiology and Astronomy.
2,500 Webster's Dictionaries, of different kinds.
600 Goodrich's School Histories.
200 Tenney's Natural History.
100 German and French Dictionaries.
400 Military Books, assorted.
100 works on Practical Science, assorted.
100 Guyot's Wall-maps.
10,000 Specimen Writing-books.
50 Wheaton and Woolsey's Works on International Law.
Putnam's Dictionary of Dates.
Price's Magnetic Globes.
Sheldon's Reading Charts.
Medical Books, &c.

Messrs. PUTNAM's contract with the Government binds them to deliver these books and future shipments in Japan, paying freight and insurance, commission and expenses, and delivering them at Yokohama at about the same prices they would cost one of our own booksellers at wholesale. Such statistics are suggestive of the wonderful facilities for commercial intercourse which are so rapidly annihilating time and space.

Docks and Slips.

Proposals for leasing until May 1, 1868, the following Piers on the East River, were opened this afternoon in the Comptroller's Office:

Charles D. Kent, half of No. 12	$2,200
Charles D. Kent, half of No. 18	2,625
Charles D. Kent, half of No. 19	2,625
Charles D. Kent, half of No. 20	2,500
Thos. P. Lyons, half of No. 12	2,087
Thos. P. Lyons, half of No. 18	2,590
Thos. P. Lyons, half of No. 19	2,590
Thos. P. Lyons, half of No. 20	2,450
Wm. A. Wheeler, half of No. 12	1,990
Wm. A. Wheeler, half of No. 18	2,190
Wm. A. Wheeler, half of No. 19	2,190
Wm. A. Wheeler, half of No. 20	2,190
Wm. Nelson, Jr., the whole	7,650
J. & A. Briggs, half of No. 12	2,000
Silas Fish, half of No. 20	2,900
C. H. Maloney, half of No. 20	2,500
D. Richardson, half of No. 20	3,100
Hy. H. Huelat, half of No. 19	1,500
Hy. H. Huelat, half of No. 18	1,500
Hy. H. Huelat, half of No. 20	2,000
R. J. Holmes, half of No. 19	1,800
R. J. Holmes, half of No. 18	1,800

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Peckham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1457—The U. S. and Brazil Mail S. S. Co. vs. Merrill, Jr., surr.
1285—Luling et al. vs. Leffingwell, Rec'r.
515—Kennedy vs. Randall.
87—Robinson vs. Phillips.
1683—Sergeant et al. vs. Burrows et al.
1167—Carpenter vs. Wood et al., adm'n'rs.
1141—Chadeayne vs. Mills.
1135—Williams, Jr., vs. Wood.
1357—McDonald vs. Quintard et al.
1219—Root vs. Hurd.
1125—Luff vs Goodwin, et al.
23—Leland et al. vs. Leland.
749—Burge et al. vs. Flynn.
311—Satterlee vs. Angel.
7—Foot et al. vs. Harris et al.
531—Kennedy vs. Steele.
819—Blake vs. Platt.
869—Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
953—Woods et al. vs. Merchant, Jr., et al.
991—McCaffrey vs. Hasler et al.

Part II.—Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
362—Lynch vs. Hiller.
884—Derancey vs. Stevenson.
552—Fielding vs. Schofield et al.
756—Goodwin et al. vs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.
1396—Gambrill et al. vs. Bell et al., Commissio's.
504—Treadwell vs. Beveridge et al.
496—Kennedy vs. Radcliffe.
541—Kiersted vs. Clark et al.
524—Cokine et al. vs. Sergeant et al.
1062—Fells, Executrix, &c., vs. Jones.
956—O'Neill vs. James.
618—Dyer vs. Otis et al.
370—Ogden vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. Co.
246—Stitt et al. vs. Barnwell.
160—Sharkey vs. Franklin.
132—Barnard et al. vs. Campbell et al.
768—Loges vs. Loges.
956—Peck et al. vs. Bailey et al.
1304—Kain vs. Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daniels, J., in the New Court-house—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
245—Manning vs. Einstein.
217—Amory vs. Cuyler.
231—Newby vs. Chicago & N. W. R. R. Co.
268—Burchard vs. Pacific Bank.
180—Sackett vs. Havens.
181—Same vs. Same.
272—Levy vs. Hart, Trustee, et al.
274—Wilson et al. vs. Norrie et al.
281—Cochran vs. Dinsmore, Pres't, &c.
286— —— vs. ——.
125—Hine, Ass'ee, &c., vs. McCrossan et al.
130—Work vs. Ellis et al.
131—Work vs. Ellis.
164—Tokias et al. vs. Sheyer.
224—Eilery et al. vs. McCartin et al.
269—Stohr vs. Bean.
139—Phenix Bank of New-York vs. Sandford et al.
243—Marks vs. Levi.
248—Wells vs. Strong.
251—Atwood vs. Bennehoff Run. Pets. Co.
276—Rose vs. Terry et al.
279—Samson et al. vs. Terry.
280—Coe vs. Gans et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
43—Chemical Bank vs. N. Y. M. C. Co.
59—Martin vs. Thorne et al.
75—Carr vs. McMahon.
81—Richardson, Recr. vs. Fowles et al.
82—Martin et al. vs. Shannon et al.
86—Ranch vs. Schall et al.
92—Cropsey vs. Hallenbeck.
96—Nat. Bk. of Metropolis vs. Morgan et al.
115—Bixby vs. Hubbard.
116—Butler vs. Demairel.
117—Stoepel vs. Blatchford.
118—Michon vs. Hess.
172—Howe vs. Howe M. Co.
186—Scott vs. House et al.
187—Lyon vs. Ezekiel.
198—Dale et al. vs. Winston et al.
199—Wright et al. vs. Winston et al.
209—Iselin vs. Elias.
216—Manning et al. vs. Solis.
243—Connett vs. Williams et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1971—Goodridge vs. Clinton Fire Ins. Company.
—— Wilson, receiver, vs. Duffy et al.
3095—Trauman vs. Kerbs.
3089—Stubenvall vs. Grimm et al.
1723—Ripley vs. Jerome.
2947—Sprague et al. vs. Raphael.
3099—Toppin vs. Holcomb.
3023—Spring vs. Day et al.
3221—Priestley et al. vs. Churchill et al.
3165—Black vs. Haughwout.
2483—De Wall vs. 42d-st., &c., Ferry Co.
2415 Bergman et al. vs. Peyser.
250—Clery vs. Meinken.
2399—Gray vs. Underwood.
3261—Pithole C. P. Co. vs. Williams.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1428—Fogerty vs. Andenried.
3298—Niles vs. Coulter.
2928—Veitman vs. Haerstel.
3332—Levy vs. Bernstein.
3174—Bagley vs. Carson et al.
3330—Seaman et al. vs. Thompson et al.
3292—Quail vs. McCormick et al.
3370—Gibson vs. Sinclair.
3372—Ryan vs. Stryker and Green.
3302—Ferguson vs. Wall et al.
3336—Martin vs. Wolfe.
3244—Barker vs. Savage.
3396—The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York vs. Stutts.
3398—McCormack vs. Leinge.
3400—Hawkins vs. The Central Park, North and East River R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS.

The General Term has adjourned to Monday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.

Nos.
115—Netler vs. Lowery.
138—Brown vs. Hout.
66—Colyer vs. Cummings.
44—Kaizer vs. Lippman.
38—Pollock vs. Blauvelt.
164—Noonan vs. Keenan.
136—De Camp vs. O'Neill.
77—Leroy vs. Hamblen.
83—Heerbrandt vs. Siegrist.
80—Miles Manufacturing Co. vs. Diecks.
7—Oldenborg vs. Smith.
—Gallagher vs. Rogers.
176—Mendleshon vs. Donneband.
177—Trainor vs. Brinkerhoff.
181—Rheinhardt vs. Falk.
184—Kelly vs. Jones.
186—Wilson vs. Decker.
187—Illert vs. Yanman.
188—Kohnstamm vs. Schiele.
189—Lefever vs. Seymour.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Opinion by Justice Clifford.

ACCOUNTS AND COMPENSATION OF COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS—RECEIPTS FOR STORAGE AT NON-ENUMERATED PORTS.

The United States of plaintiff in error vs. *Moses Macdonald et al. in error to the Circuit Court of the District of Maine.*—The principal question presented for decision in this case is, whether a Collector of the Customs is entitled to retain as compensation a sum not exceeding $2,000 per annum from his receipts as storage for the custody and safekeeping of imported merchandise, entered for warehousing under the act of Congress upon that subject, and stored in bonded warehouses. The first-named defendant was the Collector of Customs for the District of Portland and Falmouth, and the other defendants were his sureties. He was appointed Collector prior to the 20th day of January, 1858, and between that day and the 18th day of April, 1861, he received as storage for the custody and safekeeping of imported merchandise, subject to duty and stored in bonded warehouses, the sum of $6,281, as appears by the pleadings. Due returns were made by the Collector, but he refused to pay over the moneys so received, and the plaintiffs sued him and his sureties, declaring on his official bond. Defendants craved oyer of the bond, and pleaded performance. Replication of the plaintiffs alleged that the statement of the Collector's accounts, as adjusted and settled at the Treasury Department, showed that he had received that amount of the moneys of the plaintiffs, and that he had neglected and refused to pay the same into the Treasury. Rejoinder of the defendants alleged that the sum specified in the replication of the plaintiffs' accrued, and was received and accounted for quarter yearly and retained by the Collector, in virtue of his office, for storage of merchandise in bonded warehouses, from the twentieth day of January, 1858, to the sixteenth day of April, 1861, inclusive, but not more than $2,000 in any one year, as he lawfully might do. Plaintiffs demurred, and the defendants joined in demurrer. Parties were heard, and the Circuit Court overruled the demurrer and rendered judgment for the defendants, and the plaintiffs sued out this writ of error.

1. All controversy as to the material facts of the case, as far as they are set forth and well pleaded in the rejoinder of the defendants, is closed. The demurrer admits that the whole amount retained by the Collector, as alleged in the replication, accrued and was received by that officer in virtue of his office as storage of imported merchandise in bonded warehouses, and that he never received from that source during the period embraced in this controversy more than $2,000 in any one year. The views of the defendants are that the Collector had a right, under the fifth section of the act of the 3d of March, 1841, as construed by this Court, to retain to his own use all sums received from storage not exceeding $2,000 in one year, as compensation for his services—(5 Stat. at Large, 432.) By the fifth section of that act Collectors are directed to render a quarter yearly account, in addition to the amount previously required by law, and so include in it all sums collected for fines, penalties and forfeitures, or from seizure of merchandise, or on account of suits for frauds against the revenue, or for rent and storage in the public warehouses, for which a rent is paid beyond the rent paid by the Collector. 2. The construction of that section, as given by this Court, was that if it appeared that the aggregate sums received in any one year exceeded $2,000, the excess must be paid into the Treasury. 3. The sources of their compensation prior to that time were certain fees or emoluments, commissions and allowances, to which was added a prescribed sum, called salary, which was much less than the compensation to which such officers were at all times entitled. They were also entitled to certain proportions of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, but were never before obliged to embrace such receipts in their quarterly accounts. The statement of the Court was, that if the aggregate from all those sources, including fines, penalties, and forfeitures, exceed $2,000 in any one year, Collectors were required to pay the excess into the Treasury.

Radical amendments, however, were subsequently made in the bill, essentially changing its character in that respect, and the conclusion of the Court, therefore, was that Collectors might retain to their own use the sum of $2,000 per annum for rent and storage, but that all excess beyond that sum must be paid into the Treasury as public money.

None of these principles are controverted by the plaintiffs, nor do they contend that the fifth section of that act has been repealed. The balance of this division of the opinion is devoted to a statement of the requirements of law in respect to warehousing by Collectors up to the 3d of March, 1841, and it is then said:

Such was the state of affairs in this behalf when Congress passed the act of the 3d of March, 1841. The express provision of that act was that no Collector shall hereafter receive, hold, or retain for himself, in the aggregate, more than $6,000 per year, including all commissions for duties and all fees for storage, or fees or emoluments, or any other commissions or salaries which are allowed and limited by law. Collectors were required to keep accurate accounts of all fees and official emoluments by them received, and to transmit the same to the Comptroller of the Treasury; but they were allowed to retain to their own use the whole amount of emoluments derived from those sources. (1 Stat. at Large, 708.)

Districts for the collection of customs were, by the act of the 17th of May, 1822, divided into two classes, usually denominated the enumerated and the non-enumerated ports; the maximum rate of compensation to Collectors was diminished. The emoluments of Collectors for the seven enumerated ports might reach, under the provisions of that act, the sum of $4,000; and the annual compensation allowed to the Collectors of the non-enumerated ports, of which Portland was one, might amount to $3,000; and the provision in respect to both classes was that the excess should be paid into the treasury as public money. (3 Stat. at Large, 693.)

Later regulations provide that all moneys received by Collectors from owners or occupants of private bonded stores in payment for half storage, or for the attendance of an inspector at the premises, will be accounted for as receipts for storage, in their accounts with the department. Evidence is not wanting to show that the department has constantly recognized the subsisting operation of the provision under consideration in relation to storage. Throughout the period since its passage, the department has required Collectors to include the sums received from storage in their quarterly accounts, and if the provision is in force for that purpose, it is difficult to see why it is not also in force as authorizing the allowance to Collectors.

Implied recognition of the rule is found in the daily transactions of the department with the Collectors of the seven enumerated ports. They are not only required to return all sums received as storage, but they are allowed $6,000 per annum as compensation for their services, which is exactly $2,000 beyond what they are entitled to receive, unless the latter sum can properly be allowed from the amount which annually accrues and is collected and returned by them as storage.

4. The direct decision of this Court in the case of Walker was that they were not entitled to but $4,000 under previous laws, and there has been no legislation upon the subject since that time, except that the fortieth section of the act of the 18th of July, 1866, provided that all moneys received by Collectors for the custody of goods, wares, and merchandise, in bonded warehouses, shall be accounted for as storage, under the provisions of the act which is the foundation of the collector's claim in this case.

Sums received for storage not exceeding $2,000 in any one year, if duly included in their quarterly accounts, are as much due to the Collectors of the non-enumerated ports as to the incumbents of the larger offices, and their right to the same rests on the same foundation.

The necessity has always existed, since the Treasury Department was established, for more storehouses for the deposit and safe keeping of imported merchandise than the Government owned, and it cannot be doubted that all such as have been placed under the control of the Collectors, and put under the customs locks, and used for that purpose in conformity to law and the regulations of the Treasury Department, were, during the period they were so controlled, used and occupied, public storehouses within the meaning of the provision requiring Collectors to include receipts for storage in their quarterly accounts, and allowing them to retain out of the same a sum not exceeding $2,000 in any one year.

Judgment affirmed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 25.

Before Judge Shipman and a Jury.

TRIAL OF AN ALLEGED NOTED COUNTERFEITER.

The United States vs. *Charles O. Brockway.*

The defendant Brockway is indicted for counterfeiting United States fractional currency. In his opening to the jury Mr. Bell, the Assistant United States District-Attorney, stated that it was not often that the Government was fortunate enough to get hold of the principals in the nefarious business of counterfeiting; but in this case the prosecution would be able to prove that Brockway was the ringleader in one of the most extensive counterfeiting establishments ever set on foot in this country. He procured the engraving of a complete set of plates for counterfeiting the 50-cent fractional currency, superintended the printing of the same, and was the prime mover and principal actor in the scheme to defraud the Government. The business was carried on at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., in a house owned by the prisoner, or his wife. Brockway was arrested at this place by Detective Officer Savage in November last, and the counterfeiting apparatus, printing press, &c., together with a large quantity of the counterfeit money, were found on the premises.

The first witness called for the Government was John R. Savage, who testified that he was a private detective officer and resided in this City; that on the 14th of November last, between twelve and one o'clock, he, together with two men named Hickey and Clark, went to the prisoner's house, about three-fourths of a mile from the depot at Mount Vernon, and rang the bell; the door was opened by Mrs. Atkinson, now in court; after inquiring for Mr. Wilson, and being told by Mrs. Atkinson that no such person lived there, the party pushed the door back and entered the house; as they entered Mrs. Atkinson cried out, in a loud voice, "They are coming;" proceeding up stairs, they burst open a door and found the prisoner standing in a passage-way leading to a front room; he had in his hand a pair of shears and one of the fractional notes, which he immediately dropped and ran into the front room and jumped out of the window and escaped; Mr. Atkinson and a boy named Clogson were found in the house and taken into custody; a printing press, paper, inks of various colors, and fractional currency in different stages of manufacture, were also found in the house. [The articles seized were here exhibited to witness and identified by him.] The attic floor of the house was found covered with fractional currency, some of it complete and some in an unfinished state; in the hall-bedroom on the second floor was found a trunk containing several reams of blank paper of the same description as that used in the currency found there; when the prisoner jumped out of the window he had a hat on but no coat; the hat was found in some bushes into which he jumped from the window, and his coat was found hanging up in a room in the house; the next day after the things were seized they were all taken to the United States Marshal's office.

Cross-examined by Ex-Recorder Smith—At the time of the seizure I held no position under the Government of the United States; have resided in New-York seventeen years; came from Argyle, Washington County, N. Y.; when first came to New-York was clerk in a silk-house for one year; then went into a shipping house, where I remained two years; then went to sea as landsman for a year; afterward went into the auction and commission business, under the firm of "Savage & Parks," for about three years; afterward lived with a brother-in-law in Washington County; returned to New-York, and went as a clerk for two years, with Freeman & Co.'s California Express; then went into the navy for three years, and lastly entered upon my present business as private detective; have often been employed by Sheriff Kelly to serve papers, &c.; was first told about the house in Mount Vernon by Hickey; afterward Hickey and Clark came to my office to see me about it; don't know where Hickey is now; we found on the person of Atkinson $832 of good money, which I counted and returned to him; it was handed to Hickey by Atkinson; I received $202 from Hickey that night; they agreed to give me $4[illegible] to break the place up; the agreement was made with Hickey; think there was a $500 note among the money taken from Atkinson; they did not tell me why they wished the establishment broken up; there was nothing said about there being a large amount of good money on the premises, and no arrangement that this money should be divided between us; don't think I told Col. Wood I could not identify Brockway; don't recollect telling Col. Wood that Brockway had run away with the plates from which the currency was printed; supposed at the time that the plates were in the trunk with the other articles, but afterward ascertained that Hickey and Clark had got them. [The "Col. Wood" above referred to is W. P. Wood, Chief of the secret service of the Government. During the cross-examination of the witness he sat beside the prisoner's counsel, acting as a prompter, which gave rise to much comment in the Court-room.]

The Court here took a recess of fifteen minutes, after which the cross-examination was continued as follows: Never saw Brockway from the time he jumped out of the window till I saw him in Court to-day; never saw him before I saw him at Mount Vernon's; no person pointed him out to me to-day; Hickey kept a faro bank in Coenties-slip during the Winter; have talked with Marshal Murray once or twice about the seizure, and with Deputy-Marshal Newcomb two or three times; Newcomb told me he had seen Brockway; don't think he told me he had been to his house and stayed there all night; this was two or three days after the seizure; three or four days afterward, when I was at the Marshal's office talking the affair over, Col. Wood said he knew where Brockway was and could get him; I did not follow Brockway when he jumped out of the window.

Re-direct examination—All my information about the counterfeiting place was obtained from Hickey; I have been paid $250 by direction of Col. Wood, the Chief of the Government Detective Service; received a letter from Col. Wood dated at Washington; Mr. Wood stated to me that I should be appointed on the secret service, and asked me to make out my papers and the Marshal and District-Attorney would sign them; understood the appointment was sent on to New-York but I never got it.

To Mr. Smith—I don't know that the reason I did not get the appointment was because Col. Wood had been apprized of anything regarding my conduct in this transaction.

Margaret Atkinson, sworn for the prosecution: Am the wife of Jonas Atkinson; have known the prisoner Brockway over a year; saw him at my residence in Twenty-eighth-street, in this City, about the 1st of September, 1866; he came there in the evening, and told my husband he would give him $150 if he would engrave the plate; it was to be a fifty cent plate; he was there fifteen or twenty minutes; a few days afterward he came again; heard him ask my husband how he was getting along with the plate; my husband showed him the plate, and he said it looked well; he continued to come as often as once a week to look at the plate; my husband was at work on it about six weeks. [Plates shown to witness and identified by her as the plates engraved by her husband.] Some of the work on the plates was done by a man named Reason; he did the head of Spinner; I took the plate to Reason's house by direction of my husband; Brockway furnished the money to pay Reason; during Brockway's visits he said he was going to buy a house in Mount Vernon, and my husband could go there and work; afterward he said he had bought it, and we could go there; he was at our house the next day after we moved to Mount Vernon; Brockway lived at No. 146 Mercer-street, in this City; he used to come to our house at Mount Vernon every day after we moved there; my husband worked at the printing of the currency and Brockway put on the bronze; they had a boy named Clogson to turn the press; there were only these three there; the boy stayed in the house nights and Brockway went home; he instructed me that if anybody called to see him, to tell them he was up stairs, reading the paper, and to call him down; Brockway generally left for home about five P. M., and no work was done after he left; he came up every morning about ten o'clock by the cars; [witness identified the trunk, printing press, paper, ink, &c., as the same that were in her house;] the boy Clogson was brought there by Brockway about a week after we went to Mount Vernon; Brockway told us he was his half-brother; they all continued to work at the business until they were arrested; they were at work when the men came there to arrest them; my husband was printing, the boy was turning the press, and Brockway was putting on the bronze; when the detectives rushed into the house I hallooed, "They are coming;" did not see Brockway after the detectives entered the house; about the 18th of December last Brockway came to our house, and asked me if I thought I would do my husband any good by swearing against him; my sister (Mrs. Bingham) was present; about two months after that I saw him at his own house in Mercer-street; his wife was present; I went there to see about bail for my husband, who was in jail; Brockway said he would see and get somebody to go bail for him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—Have been married a year last August; have lived in Brooklyn, Yonkers and Hunter's Point; my husband was not arrested for counterfeiting while we lived at Yonkers; he worked on counterfeit money some of the time; when my husband was arrested by Savage he had $832; Savage took the money; about two weeks afterward he got some of it back; it came from Col. Wood; nobody spoke to me about being a witness against Brockway until I got the subpœna; never talked with Mr. Newcomb about what I could swear to; never saw Mr. Brockway take away any of the counterfeit currency except once, when he took a 50 cent piece and put it in his pocket; my husband and Reason sometimes worked together on the same job; have known them to work on 50 cent plates, but never on 25 cent; they worked together in Brooklyn; they did one job for a man named Spike; my husband has done other work beside counterfeit plates; don't know how old my husband is; I am 26; he is probably 60 or 65; knew him about a year before I married him.

Mrs. Bingham was next sworn for the prosecution and testified that she saw Brockway at her sister's house in Mount Vernon last Fall, and heard him ask her sister what good it would do her husband for her to go against him; Mrs. Brockway, who was with him, then said there was no use talking about it, for they did not come up there to fight.

Louise Jennette, a daughter of Atkinson, was sworn and corroborated the testimony of Mrs. Atkinson as to Brockway paying her father for engraving the counterfeit plate.

John W. Bouton, of Paterson, N. J., testified that he had seen Brockway several times since September, 1864; that Brockway owed him money, and that about a month ago he had a conversation with him in prison, when Brockway told witness that if they had not broken up his establishment in Mount Vernon, he would have made money enough to have paid him up; witness told him that he knew he could injure him if he should appear against him, and Brockway offered to pay him some money if he would not appear, but he did not pay it; witness said that Brockway robbed him of $2,200.

On cross-examination, witness said he had been superintendent in a cotton factory for forty years; that he had never had anything to do with counterfeiters, or passed counterfeit money.

To the District-Attorney—I caused the arrest of Brockway in 1864 for highway robbery; I never knew Brockway till the day he robbed me, and my acquaintance with him since has been for the purpose of trying to get a portion of the money back that he took from me.

At this point the Court adjourned to 10 A. M. on Wednesday.

United States District-Attorney Courtney and Assistant District-Attorney Bell for the prosecution; Ex-Recorder Smith, Ex-Judge Stuart and Wm. Howe for the defence.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

INTERNAL REVENUE—SUIT AGAINST COLLECTOR—TAX ON LAGER-BEER.

Frank Shaefer et al. vs. *Edgar Ketchum.*—This was a suit against the defendant, one of the Collectors of the Internal Revenue in this City, to recover back the amount of a tax collected by him on a quantity of lager-beer.

The case was tried before a jury, and the facts of it sufficiently appear in the Judge's charge, which was as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: This suit is to recover $1,997, the amount of Internal Revenue tax collected by the defendant on that number of barrels of lager-beer, returned by the plaintiffs as removed for consumption or sale during the month of September, 1862. The plaintiffs claim that this amount was wrongfully exacted of them, and they seek to recover it back in this suit. The first question to be determined is, whether the payment was voluntary, or whether it was made to prevent its collection by distraint of the plaintiff's property. On this point there can be no doubt in view of the testimony of the defendant, the Collector. He frankly states that "it was understood (by the parties) that payment must be made, or the law would be enforced." The plaintiffs paid under this view of the matter; and this must be deemed a constrained and not a voluntary payment. The sum in question was paid under a verbal protest, which protest was noted by the Deputy Collector on the back of the receipt which he gave the plaintiffs. If any protest at all was necessary, this was sufficient. The clauses of the law under which this tax was collected are as follows: "That on and after the 1st day of August, (afterward extended to the 1st day of September,) 1862, there shall be paid on all beer, lager-beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquors, by whatever name such liquors may be called, a duty of one dollar for each and every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons, and at a like rate for any other quantity or fractional parts of a barrel, which shall be brewed, or manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption and sale within the United States or the Territories thereof, or within the District of Columbia after that day." (Sec. 50.) "That whenever by the provisions of this act a duty is imposed upon any article removed for consumption or sale, it shall apply only to such articles as are manufactured on or after the 1st day of August, (September,) 1862, and to such as are manufactured and not removed from the place of manufacture prior to that date." (Sec. 75, proviso at the end.) It is clear from the language of the fiftieth section cited, that lager-beer sold after the 1st of September, and manufactured before that time, was not subject to tax. The words of the act are plain. "Beer, lager-beer, &c., manufactured and sold * * * after that day" shall pay a tax of $1 per barrel. The words "removed for consumption or sale," are separated by the disjunctive "or" from the "manufactured and sold," as they must have been in order to make the provision intelligible. But it cannot for a moment be supposed that Congress intended to allow beer made before the 1st of September to be sold after that date free of tax, while the same article made before, and removed for consumption or sale after the same date, should be subject to tax. The obvious intent of the law was to subject all of this class of beverages in the hands of the manufacturer, made after the the first of September, to a uniform tax, and the time when such tax should become payable was fixed at the date when the same should be sold or removed for consumption or sale. When the manufacturer sold it, then it should become payable. When he sent it to any place owned by himself or another for consumption, then the tax should become payable. When he removed it to a commission house, or any other place for sale, then it should become payable. The law intended to make removal for consumption or sale equivalent to a sale, and to require the manufacturer, when he should either sell or remove for consumption or future sale, to at once pay the tax. The tax was to be levied on the manufacturer as soon as the articles passed into the trade in any form, or for any purpose. The beer in question was removed for consumption and sale during the month of September, 1862, and was so returned by the plaintiffs to the collector, and the tax exacted. If it was manufactured after the first day of September, then it was subject to tax; if not, it was not subject to tax.

On this point both the plaintiffs and the defendant have examined witnesses, and they all substantially agree. The plaintiffs testify that the beer was all brewed before the middle of April, and most of it in January, February and March; that it was that kind of lager-beer made for Summer use, and could not be manufactured later than April; that immediately after it was brewed, and by the middle of April at the latest, it was drawn from the fermenting tubs into large casks and placed in cool vaults, where the air was kept through the Summer at a low temperature, in order to preserve the beer to be dealt out during the Summer and Fall to the customers of the manufacturers. The defendant claimed that this kind of beer, for a considerable time after it was placed in the vaults, necessarily undergoes a ripening process, which is indispensable to its perfection and fitness for use, and that therefore it was not wholly "manufactured" till this alleged change was completed. But the witnesses on both sides, if their testimony is to be believed, and I see no reason to disbelieve them, conclusively prove that this claim is unfounded. None of them fix a longer time than four weeks after the beer is placed in the vaults before it becomes settled, and perfectly fit for use. Most of them fix a shorter time. They all agree that after four weeks in the vaults at the longest, the beer is in as complete a state for the market as it ever can be, though, as its age increases, some slight and immaterial difference in the taste is perceptible, until it finally begins to deteriorate. Now, upon the most liberal test of proof for the defendant, his own witnesses establish the fact that this beer must have been completely manufactured by the 1st of June, including in the term "manufactured" the alleged ripening or improvement of the article as a beverage, which is supposed to have taken place after it was placed in the vaults. To ask you, therefore, to retire to deliberate upon the question whether or not this beer was manufactured till after the 1st of September, 1862, would be simply to submit to you the question whether the witnesses on both sides have not testified falsely. I see no occasion to do this, and I therefore direct you to return a verdict for the plaintiffs for $1,997 principal, and $651 96 interest, making in the whole $2,648 96. I will add a single remark touching the proviso, cited from the 75th section of the act. It will be seen from the construction I have given to the 50th section that I regard that proviso as having no application to the class of articles taxed by the 50th section, as I hold that none are taxed by the latter on removal for consumption or sale except such as were manufactured after the 1st of September. The District Attorney, among other requests, asks me to charge you that the Collector is not liable to this suit, which request is denied, as I understand upon reliable authority that the Supreme Court of the United States at its last term held that such actions would lie against Collectors of Internal Revenue. However the law may have been regarded heretofore on this point, if I am correctly informed, it is no longer an open question.

The District-Attorney excepted to the rulings of the Judge as to the construction of the [illegible].

The jury, as directed, rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Pelton; for defendant, District-Attorney Courtney.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—JUNE 25.

Before Judge Peckham and a Jury.

ACTION FOR NEGLIGENCE AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

Duke Merritt vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—The plaintiff in this action was driving his milk wagon near the junction of Hudson and Jay streets, on the 19th of January, 1866, and when near the American Express Company's building, one of the cars of the Hudson River Road was, as he alleges, driven so negligently and carelessly by one of their agents as to run against and over plaintiff and his wagon. Plaintiff was thrown out and his wagon broken to pieces. He was taken, insensible, to the Hospital, where he remained for several weeks. He gave testimony showing that he had been seriously injured.

The Company set up as one of their defences that the car which did the injury was not under their care or control at the time, but by a special contract made between the defendants and the American Express Company the car in question was controlled by the agents of the latter, who were just taking the same into their freight house. Another defence was that negligence on the part of the plaintiff contributed to the injuries, and hence that no recovery could be had.

Judge Peckham, in charging the jury, said that if they believed, from all the testimony, that the Express Company and not the Railroad Company had the charge and control of the car at the time, then a verdict must be rendered for the defendants. It would seem that the horses that hauled the car down from Thirty-first-street belonged to the Railroad Company. If the latter had a contract with the Express Company as claimed, why was it not proved in Court? It was a matter peculiarly within their knowledge, and their not having shown it must be taken against them for what it is worth. If the Express Company had the sole control of the car then the action had been erroneously conceived, and the defendants are entitled to a verdict. Again, if there was negligence on the part of the plaintiff, he could not recover. There is evidence given by plaintiff that there was no flagman, as there should have been, and this seems to be about the only charge of negligence. The Company have shown that plaintiff saw the car when one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet away. Plaintiff says he supposed it was going to his right, when in fact it went to his left. The witness, Weed, says he shouted to plaintiff to hold up, and that he did not do so. If the jury believe Weed shouted, and that plaintiff heard him in time to save himself harmless and did not act upon the warning, then, as a matter of law, defendants could not be held liable. The plaintiff must be found free from fault. If both parties were to blame no recovery could be had by the party injured. This is well settled law in this State now. In conclusion the Judge warned the jury against entertaining any prejudice against the defendants because they are a wealthy railroad corporation, neither must they let their feelings or their sympathies actuate them in giving a large verdict for the plaintiff because he is the weaker party. It was for them, sitting in the jury-box, to hold the scales evenly balanced and administer equal and exact justice, the same as they would if plaintiff and defendants were both private individuals and strangers.

A sealed verdict will be rendered at the opening of the Court this morning.

For plaintiff, Mr. E. W. Dodge; for defendants, Mr. F. Loomis.

CIRCUIT—PART II—JUNE 25.

Before Judge Miller and a Jury.

A SECRET PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING ALE, BEER, &C.

Peter Ballentine, et al. vs. *Henry S. Henry*—The plaintiffs seek to recover the sum of $2,500, and interest thereon, being the amount of a promissory note dated Dec. 1, 1864, made by defendant, payable to his order at the Corn Exchange Bank, and afterward transferred to plaintiffs for a valuable consideration. The defendant claims that the note in suit is void on the ground of fraud in its inception. That it was given in consideration of, and with the understanding that one Adolphe Hammer should communicate to two persons designated by defendant a certain secret process whereby the best kind of ale and beer may be manufactured and kept as well in hot weather as in cold. That Hammer pretended that this was a great and good invention, discovered by him and well worth much more than $2,500; that the manufacture of it by this process of his, would not involve any extra expense in altering the machinery, fixtures, &c., of an ordinary brewery establishment.

On the contrary, defendant says it would cost over $5,000 to change a brewery so that ale could be manufactured by this process, and when so made ale was no better than that made by the common mode. He therefore charged, that a fraud had been practiced upon him, and the consideration of the note having failed, he was not bound to pay. He introduced some witnesses who testified, that they were brewers, and that ale manufactured by Hammer's process

would become sour and unfit for use in three weeks in hot weather. One witness said that some of it which he had, he could sell for no price, and was compelled to throw it into the street.

After hearing all the evidence, the Court directed a verdict for plaintiffs—the defendants to be at liberty to take the case to the General Term in the first instance, on the question of law raised during the trial.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Dana and Mr. Lewis; for defendant, Mr. Mann.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Jones.

INSECURE VAULT COVERS.

Alex. Irvine vs. Charles B. and Frederick Wood and J. O. Fowler.—Plaintiff asks $10,000 damages for injuries received through defendants' negligence in leaving their coal vault covering on the sidewalk in an insecure state. The accident occurred in 1863. Plaintiff was walking along Broadway, above Houston-street, and when opposite No. 596 Broadway, stepped on the vault cover, and it being insecurely fastened, tipped up and allowed his leg to go through. His knee joint was severely injured; it appeared to the doctors, three of whom were in consultation, that he must lose his leg or his life. A good constitution saved both, but left him with an anchylosis of the joint, which can only be cured by a painful operation, and not entirely by that. The plaintiff had previously brought a suit against the Messrs. Wood, the lessees of the store; but the owner, Mr. Foster, and the Woods claimed that they were not liable, as the lessor had agreed to keep the premises in tenantable repair, and Mr. Foster, who had acquired title subsequent to the lease, set up that he was not liable, as he had not fixed the vault cover, and that the lessees were to blame. On that trial the complaint was dismissed on these grounds, but the General Term ordered a new trial, at the same time being divided in opinion as to Fowler's liability.

Sealed verdict ordered.

Mr. Barrett for plaintiff; Mr. Nash and Mr. Fullerton for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—JUNE 25.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

CUSTOM OF THE PORT AS TO LOADING VESSELS.

John Hobbs vs. Gustav Bunge and others.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover a balance of $569 69 due on a sale of $17,337 25 worth of petroleum oil sold and delivered to the defendants. The contract for the oil was made on the 13th of October, 1866. The defendants, when they paid for the oil, deducted from the amount $569 69, which they claimed to retain on the ground that the plaintiff did not deliver the oil when they called for it, and that he delayed the vessel nine days, for which they claimed $60 per day in gold. On the trial it was shown conclusively that the oil was all inspected and gauged and ready for delivery on the 17th of October, and that the ship called for oil on the 16th, but that the defendants did not get their papers from the Custom-house until the 21st. It was shown that the custom of the trade allowed three days for loading the oil, and that the defendants might have loaded it all before the expiration of three days if they had procured their Custom-house papers.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the whole amount claimed.

Ira D. Warren for plaintiff; N. Niles for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—JUNE 25.

Before Justice Jones and a Jury.

MONEY ADVANCED TO RUN AN OIL WELL.

Burr S. Craft vs. James H. Emore.—The plaintiff sued to recover $8,000, money advanced, in answer to which the defendant alleged that he, the plaintiff, and one Thomas B. Wilson had been jointly interested in two lots, known as Nos. 11 and 12 on the Farrel farm in Venango County, Penn., and in the celebrated Craft Well, sunk on the latter lot; that the plaintiff had received moneys from sales of oil, and other moneys for the expenses of working and operating the Craft Well, for which he had failed to account; that he had sold his interest in Lot No. 12 for $50,000, gold, and Lot No. 11 for $10,215, in which amount defendant and Wilson had a two-third interest, and that Wilson had assigned all his claim to defendant. Plaintiff claimed to have used all moneys received to the joint account in sinking and operating the well; and also claimed that before he sold Lot No. 11 defendant and Wilson had made an agreement with him by which they parted with all their interest in Lot No. 11 to him. The defendant testified that this was not so. Verdict for plaintiff, $8,567.

For plaintiff, Mr. John E. Parsons; for defendant, Messrs. Chatfield and Fuller.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 25.

Before Justice Barbour.

DISTILLERY REFUSE FILLING UP A SLIP.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Emanuel S. Bambeyer.—This was an action to enjoin the defendant from allowing his distillery slops to empty into the slip between Eithteenth and Nineteenth streets, on the North River. The affidavits show that the defendant's distillery is located between Tenth and Eleventh avenues and Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets; that the refuse from it has partially filled up the slip, and the water there is now so shallow that ships which formerly entered there can no longer get up to the pier.

A temporary injunction was issued against the defendant, but for some days after the order was served he permitted the refuse to run into the sewer, and an application is now made to punish him for contempt, because of disobedience to the order.

He replies that he had a large quantity of malt wet in the distillery, and he applied to the Corporation Counsel for permission to run this off, so as to save him from heavy loss, which would have amounted to $10,000; he supposed he had that permission, and offered to dredge out the slip.

Argument still on.

H. H. Anderson for plaintiffs; J. T. Williams for defendant.

THE BISHOP DIVORCE CASE POSTPONED.

Bishop vs. Bishop.—This case came on for trial in its regular order. Plaintiff's counsel asked a postponement for the term, and submitted affidavits to show that she had been unable to prepare for trial, owing to some of her witnesses being absent in Stamford, and her husband having refused to discover the residence of one witness, the one with whom he was charged with having committed adultery.

Defendant's counsel read affidavits in reply, denying some of these statements, and stating that defendant had refused to give the witness's residence because he believed that the plaintiff only sought to put her on the witness-stand to annoy her, plaintiff having already published her photograph with libelous remarks.

The Judge granted the motion, not on account of the affidavits, but because plaintiff's counsel had evidently been misled as to the practice of this Court, and it being unjust to compel the plaintiff to go to trial unprepared. He doubted his power and the propriety of ordering a reference, nor could any other terms be granted than would be proper in any other case between husband and wife. S. J. Glassey for plaintiff; A. R. Dyett for defendant.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JUNE 24.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

APPLICATION TO COMPEL A GUARDIAN TO FILE AN ACCOUNT OF HIS GUARDIANSHIP.

John Jackson, a minor of over sixteen years, having filed a petition for an order to compel Jerome B. Fellows, his guardian, appointed in March, 1864, to render an account of his guardianship, and an order having been issued to said guardian, and he having rendered his account, and the Surrogate having examined the said guardian as to the correctness of same, Mr. Fellows testified as follows: I was solicited by a Mr. John T. Dye, with whom John Jackson was then living, to get the boy enlisted in the United States Army, and the boy said he was anxious to get enlisted; after much trouble I succeeded in having him sent to Governor's Island to learn to drum, and he was shortly after enlisted in the army; I received bounty money from the United States, $290, and from the State $100; I paid for clothes for the boy $73, and to Sergt. McCue, for having him enlisted, $100; shortly after the boy was enlisted, I received an order from Lieut. Whitney, Provost-Marshal of Governor's Island to appear before him, and I was compelled to do so, and he, the said Lieut. Whitney, demanded that I should deliver to him any money I had belonging to John Jackson; I refused, and told him I was legally appointed guardian by the laws of our State, and had filed the necessary bonds and was responsible for the money; I then came back to New-York; the next day the Lieutenant sent a file of soldiers under command of a sergeant for me, and took me to Governor's Island; he then demanded again that I give him this boy's money; I asked him to let me see the boy, and he would not allow me to do so; I refused to give him the money, and he said to me that I could take my choice, and give him the money or go to Fort Lafayette; I then gave him all the money I had of the boy's, amounting to $217; he then said to me that if ever I set my foot on the island he would send me to Fort Lafayette.

It appears that this occurrence was in May, 1864, since which time the guardian has had the custody neither of his ward nor of the money thus taken from him.

The Surrogate held that Mr. Fellows must make good the amount of the minor's money, it being the duty of the guardian to take legal means for its recovery from the Provost-Marshal.

H. Sheldon, Proctor for Guardian.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

By Judge Sutherland.

Judah Pierce, 2d, vs. S. N. Dada; judgment for the plaintiff for the sum of $273 34. Charles McDonald vs. The New-York Life Insurance Company; judgment for the defendant, dismissing the complaint, with costs; findings to be drawn by defendant's attorney and settled on motion. (See opinion on file with Clerk of Part I.)

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Ingraham.

Jennings et al. vs. Helvy: motion granted. Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Laurence et al.; motion granted on payment of $10 costs of motion. Tobias vs. Silver et al.: motion denied, with $10 costs. Blakeley vs. Ranter et al.: motion granted, with $10 costs. Davis vs. McGregor et al.; motion denied. Macawber et al. vs. Macawber et al.; judgment ordered. McHendricks et al. vs. Sark; motion granted on defendant's filing a bond in $10,000, with sureties.

By Judge Clerke.

Field et al. vs. Hurst; case settled: Cohen vs. Solomons; complaint dismissed with costs. Kinney vs. H. H. Morange; findings settled. Badgley vs. Pearce, Birdseye vs. Shearman; motions granted. Ashworth vs. Hale; motion denied, with $10 costs.

By Judge Sutherland.

Wade et al. vs. Gilman; motion denied, with $10 costs. Rigney vs. Tallmadge et al.; order settled denying motion. Rigney vs. Tallmadge, suits one and two; Miller vs. Fitchell; orders settled.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Aubrey vs. Collier; Gullen vs. Roberts; Gardner vs. Leffman; Conlan vs. Belden; Austin vs. Lyon; Jones vs. Schlesinger; Burke vs. Cohen; Hellett vs. Ulrichs; Eser vs. Marshall; Sheridan vs. Cameron; Barnard vs. Wornaser; Beers vs. Wheeler; Levey vs. Godfrey; Rogan vs. Lynch; Eggers vs. Leary; Mooney vs. Hudson River Railroad Company; Donsell vs. Glisen; Dolan vs. Campbell; Burger vs. Coit; judgments affirmed. Goldsmith vs. Mahell; Smyth vs. Spear; Cohen vs. Buckswoiler; judgments reversed. Freeland vs. McKillop and J. O'Brien; judgment affirmed as to McKillop with costs, and reversed as to O'Brien, with costs. The Public Petroleum Stock Exchange Building Company vs. John N. Lewis; order affirmed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Cardozo.

Bogart vs. Bogart; findings settled. Keilery vs. Gannon; motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The Court of General Sessions was convened yesterday morning, but as there were no jurymen present, no cases were tried. Recorder HACKETT pronounced sentence upon three prisoners, previously convicted, viz.: George Platt, attempt at burglary, State Prison four years and six months; Charles Lewis, burglary, State Prison four years and six months; Wm. Joche, attempt at burglary in the third degree, State Prison two years and six months. An adjournment was then ordered until Monday next.

THE JUNE TERM.

During the June Term of the Court of General Sessions criminal charges against 67 prisoners were adjudicated upon before Recorder HACKETT. The people were represented by Messrs. A. Oakey Hall and Gunning S. Bedford, Jr. Below will be found a complete

SUMMARY

of the names of the prisoners, the charges against them and the final disposition of each case:

Michael McCurry, assault and battery; Penitentiary 6 months.

George Hayes, forgery, fourth degree; State Prison 2 years and $200.

George Gardiner, attempt at grand larceny; Penitentiary 6 months and $200.

John Riely, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.

Henry Schwaldt, assault with dangerous weapon; Penitentiary 1 year.

John Dee, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Mary Ann Smith, grand larceny; State Prison 4 years and 6 months.

Edward Joy, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.

Wm. King, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.

George Gordon, petit larceny; Penitentiary 3 months.

Henry O. Grady, attempt at grand larceny; suspended and discharged.

Michael Begin, attempt at grand larceny; suspended and discharged.

Samuel Fenlay, false pretences; Penitentiary 1 year.

James Johnson, *alias* Williams, breaking prison. State Prison 2 years.

David Ulorth, petit larceny from person; State Prison 5 years.

Charles Rogers, assault with intent to steal; Penitentiary 1 year.

Wm. Cute, attempt at grand larceny; Penitentiary 1 year.

John Lyons, assault and battery; Penitentiary 1 year, and $250.

Matthew O'Connor, misdemeanor; suspended and discharged.

Jacob Schaefer, assault with dangerous weapon; Penitentiary 1 year.

John Elbert, grand larceny; acquitted.

Patrick Gibbons, grand larceny; State Prison 1 year.

James O'Brien, petty larceny from person; State Prison 4 years and 6 months.

Charles Rellings, false pretences; acquitted.

James Love, assault and battery; suspended.

Francis Bennett, grand larceny; acquitted.

Joseph Dreslinger, forgery fourth degree; suspended.

Joseph Riley, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 1 year.

Charles Newrath, assault and battery; suspended and discharged.

Edward James, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 1 year.

Geo. Ryder, *alias* Gordon, breaking jail; Penitentiary 60 days, to commence after expiration of term.

Charles Morse, grand larceny; acquitted.

Wm. Griffin, attempt at burglary third degree; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Yates Esmond, burglary in the third degree; State Prison 5 years.

John Mullin, grand larceny, acquitted.

James McGovern, grand larceny; acquitted.

George F. Mason, assault in committing sodomy; State Prison 5 years.

Moritz Mendelsohn, petit larceny from the person; suspended and discharged.

Michael Spellman, assault and battery; Penitentiary 6 months.

Thomas Morrisey, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.

James Thompson, petit larceny; suspended and discharged.

Louis Koprel, grand larceny; State Prison 4 years and 6 months.

John Lyons, petit larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.

Michael Daley, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Martin Dunn, burglary in the third degree; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

James Sweeney, burglary in the third degree; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Ann McGowan, petit larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.

William Wallace, petit larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.

Thomas McGuinness, attempt at grand larceny; Penitentiary 1 year and 6 months.

Adolph Eismer, forgery in the fourth degree; State Prison 2 years.

Charles B. Manuel, manslaughter in the third degree; State Prison 4 years.

James Tierney, manslaughter in the third degree; State Prison 4 years.

James McCaffry, manslaughter in the third degree; State Prison 4 years.

Maurice Lovergan, murder in the first degree; to be executed 9th August.

Wm. Hagadorn, grand larceny; House of Refuge.

Mary Ann McDermott, petit larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.

Israel Marks, receiving stolen goods; acquitted.

James McQuade, *alias* Mack, burglary in the third degree; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

George Platt, burglary in the third degree; State Prison 4 years and 6 months.

Charles Lewis, burglary in the third degree; State Prison 4 years and 6 months.

Andrew T. Scanlon, grand larceny; suspended and discharged.

John Ruck, false pretences; suspended and discharged.

Wm. Joche, attempted burglary in the third degree; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Mary Thompson, petit larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.

Catharine Moran, petit larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.

Ellen Hamilton, petit larceny from the person; acquitted.

Edward Bellack, forgery in the third degree; acquitted.

The number of prisoners arraigned for trial for each of the various crimes, appear in the following

RECAPITULATION.

Murder, first degree	1	Sodomy	1
Manslaughter, third degree	3	Assault and battery	5
Grand larceny	11	Felonious assault	2
Attempt at grand larceny	12	Assault with intent to steal	1
Petty larceny from the person	4	False pretences	3
Petty larceny	8	Forgery, third degree	1
Burglary, third degree	5	Forgery, fourth degree	3
Attempt at burglary, third degree	3	Receiving stolen goods	1
		Breaking prison	1
		Breaking jail	1
		Misdemeanor	1
Total			67

The disposition of the cases will be found in the following

RECAPITULATION.

Sentenced to death	1	Penitentiary 1 year and fined $250	1
State Prison 5 years	4	Penitentiary 6 months after expiration of previous unserved term	1
State Prison 4 years and 6 months	5	Penitentiary 6 months and fined $200	1
State Prison 4 years	3	Penitentiary 6 months	8
State Prison 2 years and 6 months	7	Penitentiary 3 months	1
State Prison 2 years and fined $200	1	House of Refuge	1
State Prison 2 years	5	Suspended and discharged	8
State Prison 1 year	5	Acquitted	9
Penitentiary 1 year and 6 months	1		
Penitentiary 1 year	5		
Total			67

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 25, 1867.

$35,000	U. S. 6s. '81. C.	113	200	Pacific Mail	138
75,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '62 C.	110½	100	do	137⅛
3,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s. C. '64	107¼	100	do	137
259,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	107⅜	100	do	136¾
50,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New	110⅛	600	do	136⅞
81,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40, C.	100¼	800	do	136⅝
2,000	Tenn. 6s....ex-c	69	100	do....2d call	137⅜
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	67¼	50	do	137⅝
5,000	do	67⅛	200	N. Y. Cen. R....s10	102⅝
2,000	N. Car. 6s. new	54½	300	do	102½
2,000	Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	95⅛	100	do....s60	102½
5,000	Virginia 6s, new	60	400	do....2d call	102⅝
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. 73	99⅛	100	Erie R.	60⅞
75,000	O. & M. Cer.	26⅛	900	do	60⅞
20,000	do....s30	25⅛	100	do....s15	60¾
10,000	do....b30	25¼	100	do....b30	60⅞
1,000	Erie 1st M.	101¼	1500	do....2d call	61⅜
4,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	90⅜	300	Hud. R. R.	109
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77½	400	Reading. R.	107¾
2,000	do	78	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	72⅝
5,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	92	1300	do	72⅜
10,000	C. & N. W. E. B.	93	1200	do	72⅜
7	Bank St. of N. Y.	111	2200	do	73
5	Bk. of Com....ex-d	113¾	1000	do....2d call	73⅜
5	Bank of N. Amer.	108	400	do	73⅝
200	Phenix Bank	107	200	do	73⅝
100	Adams Ex. Co.	73¼	300	do	73⅝
400	do	73	50	do	74
135	do	72½	100	Mich. Cen. R.	108
100	do	72⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts.	79⅜
1200	do	72	2100	Chi. & N. W.	36
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	67	100	do	36⅜
120	do	66½	1500	do....2d call.	36⅝
5	Amer. Ex.	72	1100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	60
400	U. S. Express Co.	75	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	120
10	do....2d call	74½	200	Chic. & R. I.	91⅞
100	do	75	1200	do	91⅞
			100	do....b30	91⅞
			25	do	92⅛
			100	do....b10	91⅞
			100	do....2d call..b10	91⅞
10	Mer. U. Ex.	11	200	do	91⅜
100	Canton Co.	44⅝	200	do	91⅝
200	West. U. Tel.	42⅞	20	Mil. & St. P. R.	38
100	do....2d call	48⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	56¾
900	do	43¼	500	do	57
200	Quick. Min. Co.	28½	300	Tol., W. & W.	47
200	Mariposa Pr.	19½	510	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	99¾
800	At. Mail	107	50	Mor. & Essex R.	65
100	Boston W. P.	23½	100	H. & St. J. Pf.	63
45	Erie R. Pf.	74	500	Reading R.	107¾
2,000	Missouri 6s.	98⅛	500	do	107¾
37	Ocean Bank	105	200	do	107¾
14	Bank of N. Ame.	109	1400	do....s30	108
50	Adams Ex.	72¼	200	M. S. & N. I.	74¾
100	Pacific Mail	137½	1200	do	75
200	do	137	700	do	75¼
200	West. U. Tel.	43	600	do	75⅛
800	Erie R.	61⅛	200	Chic. & R. I.	91⅞
400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	60⅛	100	do	91¾
300	P., F. W. & C.	100¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74 C. En.	111⅛	100	Erie Pref.	74
5,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	113⅛	1000	Reading R.	108
176,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, '62 C.	110⅝	600	do	108⅛
9,300	6s, 5-20 Reg. '62	107½	100	Hud. Riv. R.	109
100,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	107⅜	600	M. S. & N. I.	75⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20s. '65. C New Iss.	110¼	1000	do....s30	74¾
50,000	do	110⅛	300	do	75⅛
25,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	100⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	108
8,000	Tr. Notes. 7-3-10s. First Series	106⅛	1000	Clev. & Pitts.	79¾
40,000	do....Sec. Ser	106⅛	1200	do	80
15,000	do. Third Ser.	106⅛	200	do....b30	80⅛
1,000	Tenn. 6s....x-c	68½	400	Chi. & N. W.	36⅛
6,000	Tenn. 6s. New	67⅛	1300	do	36⅜
50,000	Ohio & M. C.	25⅛	1000	do	36⅜
10,000	do....b10	25¼	500	do....b3	36⅜
300	Adams Ex. Co.	73	100	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	116
100	Mer. U. Ex....s30	11	1600	Chic. & N. W.... Pf.	60⅝
100	do	12	800	do	61
500	West. U. Tel	43⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol	120
400	do	43⅛	1500	Chi. & R. I.	92⅛
200	Bos. Water P.	23½	1300	do	92⅜
5	Pacific Mail	138⅜	500	do....b10	92⅜
100	do	138⅛	500	do	92⅛
100	do	138⅛	100	Mil. & St. Paul	39
100	do	138⅛	500	Mil. & St. P. R.	68
1200	N. Y. Cen.	102⅞	800	do	57⅜
700	do....b10	103	500	do	57⅛
200	Erie R.	62⅛	500	do	57⅜
600	do	62⅛	300	Tol. W. & W.	47
1700	do	62⅞	100	do....b10	47
500	do....b10	63	300	P., F. W. & C.	100
			1500	do	100⅛
			6	do	100⅛
			100	Chi. & Alton R.	114

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	American Ex.	74	800	M. S. & N. I.	72⅝
200	Adams Ex.	74½	1800	do....s3	72
100	do	74	400	do....b3	72
200	Pac. M. S. Co.	136¾	400	do	72
100	West. U. Tel....b3	42⅞	200	do....s15	71⅞
800	N. Y. Cen. R.	102¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts.b30	79
1300	Erie Railroad	60⅝	200	do....c	79
300	do....c	60⅝	100	Chi. & N. W.	35⅝
200	do....b10	60⅝	400	do....b3	35⅞
200	do....s5	60⅝	300	do	35⅞
300	do....b30	60⅞	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	59⅝
300	do....s3	60⅝	300	P., F. W. & C.	99⅞
200	Chic., R. I. & P.	90⅞	200	do	99⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	25½	100	Reading R.	107⅜
10,000	do	25⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.	46⅞
10,000	do....b3	25⅛	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	74⅛
10,000	do....s10	25⅛	100	do	74½
100	Mar. Pref.	19⅛	1500	do	74
100	West. U. Tel.	43⅛	200	do	73⅞
100	do....b30	43⅛	100	do....b10	74
100	do....b3	43¼	300	do....c	74
200	Canton Co.	45	200	do....b3	74⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.	102⅛	1200	Clev. & Pitts.	79⅛
100	do....c	102⅛	600	do	79
400	Erie Railroad	61⅛	200	Chi., R. I. & P.	91⅜
200	do....c	61⅛	800	do	91⅜
400	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	60⅛	300	do....b3	91⅜
800	do	60⅛	100	do....s10	91⅜
200	do....b3	60⅛	200	do....c	91⅜
100	do....s15	60⅛	300	Chic & N. W.	36⅛
300	do	60⅛	100	do....c	36⅜
200	do....b10	60⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.	120⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Adams Ex Co.	72¾	200	Reading R.	107⅞
100	do	73	200	do....s15	107⅝
50	do	73	2100	M. So. & N. I.	74⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co.	28½	1,00	do	74½
100	do	28⅞	600	do....b3	74½
150	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	138⅛	300	do....b10	74⅝
100	do	138⅛	800	do	74⅜
100	do....s10	138⅛	200	do	74⅝
100	do....b3	138⅛	100	do....s10	74⅝
100	West. U. Tel....x-d.	43⅛	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	79⅛
100	do	43⅛	1000	do	79⅜
100	do	43	200	do	79¼
500	N. Y. Central	102⅝	200	do	79⅜
400	Erie R....b3	62⅛	300	Chi. R. I. & P.	92⅛
900	do	62⅛	3,0	do	91⅞
200	do....b10	62⅛	100	do....b10	92
1300	do	62⅛	200	do....s3	91⅞
300	do....s15	62⅛	100	do	92

TUESDAY, June 25—P. M.

There has been a real awakening of active speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day. The excitement on the Railway list was quite equal to anything in the way of a *Bull* movement witnessed since last Fall. In the case of the Michigan Southern Stock the demand carried up the price at one time from 71⅛ on Monday night and this morning to 75⅝ ₱ cent. The transactions in the Stock were very large, and the confidence manifested in a further appreciation of the property under a reformed management, such as is almost sure to succeed, at no distant day, to the present indifferent, not to say positively bearish administration, was only equaled by the eagerness of some of the *Short* sellers at much lower figures to cover their contracts. Next to Michigan Southern the advance in the Erie speculation was most marked. As soon as the stock fairly passed 61 ₱ cent., the eagerness to buy created quite a flurry, and the price rapidly advanced to 62⅛c@62⅞ ₱ cent. Fort Wayne shares advanced to 100⅛; New-York Central to 102⅞ ₱ cent., and Rock Island to 91⅞@92 ₱ cent. The other New-York and Western Roads were in demand and on the advance, and the transactions large on nearly all the lines. The Miscellaneous Stocks were again excited on Pacific Mail, down to 136⅛ and back again to 138⅜ ₱ cent.; and on Adams Express, down to 72 ₱ cent. Western Telegraph advanced to 43¼ ₱ cent., ex-dividend. The Public Funds were firm at a further rise of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., and the demand for 5-20s and 10-40s large on account of the ease in Money, and the facilities with which the great dealers in the Funds carry over their Stocks at 4@5 ₱ cent. interest. On Railway collateral the price of Money is 6 ₱ cent., and on prime Merchant paper 6@7 ₱ cent.

The Gold Room advanced to 138⅛@138⅜ ₱ cent. The cash Gold continues in very moderate supply, which fact affords the speculators for a rise in the price, the advantage of carrying over their balances free of cost. The Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges are availing of this condition of the market, and in place of exporting their Gold are lending it out, and are even willing to increase their drawings at 109⅞@110 ₱ cent., 60 days on London, for Gold, and 110@110⅛ ₱ cent. short sight. The Gold and Silver bars by the California steamer of yesterday will probably go forward to Europe this week, but there will be no export demand for American Gold Coin.

This afternoon there was a large movement in the public funds and the Railway Stocks at the Stock Exchange, and the whole market under more than the usual excitement. The Consolidated 5-20s, July coupon included, sold as high as 110⅝, and Erie shares at 63 ₱ cent. Later in the day the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅛	100⅛	Northwest	35⅝	36⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110¼	110⅝	N. West Pref.	59⅞	61
U. S. Con. 5-20s	110	110⅛	Rock Island	91⅛	92¼
N. Y. Central	102⅛	102⅝	Fort Wayne	99⅛	100¼
Erie	60⅞	62⅞	Pacific Mail	139⅛	138¼
Hudson	109⅛	109	Quicksilver	28⅝	28½
Reading	107⅝	108⅛	W. U. Telegraph.	42⅞	43¾
Mich. Southern	71⅞	74¾	Adams Express	75	73
Illinois Central	121	121	Ohio Certificates	24¾	25⅛
Pittsburgh	78⅝	79¼	American Gold	138⅛	138⅝
Tenn. 6s, new	67⅛	67⅛	Bills on London	110	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	124	5-20 registered, 1865	107⅜
6 ₱ cent., 1868	130	5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅛
6 ₱ cent. cou. 1868	136	5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	106
6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	108⅞	5-20 cou., 1865, new iss.	110⅜
500 & 1,000, '81	113⅛	10-40 reg.	110⅛
5-20s, reg., 1862	107⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	100⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	110⅛	7-3-10 1st series	106⅛
5-20 registered, 1864	107¼	7-3-10 2d series	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅛	7-3-10 3d series	106⅛

The *New-York Stockholder*, of this date, has the following on one of the East Tennessee Railways:

"The East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad is one of the most substantial enterprises in the South. It is in operation from Knoxville, Tenn., to Dalton, Ga., 110 miles, branching at Cleveland, Tenn., to Chattanooga, 30 miles. It supplies a link in the great direct line from New-York to New-Orleans, and to this end the connection at Dalton with the Selma, Rome and Dalton Road will increase its value in the railroad system of the country. From Selma to Jacksonville, Ga., 135 miles of the last-named road is already built, and for the remainder of the distance to Dalton is under contract, with some 14 miles already graded. The East Tennessee and Georgia Road is well provided with rolling stock, having an adequate number of locomotives. Its shops at Knoxville are turning out baggage, mail and freight cars, of which some fifty are now building. The President of the road is J. H. CALLAWAY; R. C. JACKSON, Vice-President; R. M. FISHER, Secretary and Treasurer. ISAAC BENSON, Superintendent; O. H. P. ROGAN, General Freight and Ticket Agent. Office, Knoxville, Tenn. The capital stock of the road is $1,325,000, and the funded debt is $2,438,000—of which $1,487,000 is to the State of Tennessee, for bonds of the State to that amount advanced to the Company, while $825,000 is in bonds secured by a mortgage subsequent to that of the State."

And the following for the State Bonds:

N.Y. 7 ₱c., 1870	100	Tennessee 6 ₱c., ex c.	68⅞
N.Y. reg. B'y loan	104½	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	67⅛
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. B'y loan	108	Virginia Coupon 6s.	68
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1868.	99	Virginia ex c.	50
N.Y. 6 ₱c. B'y loan. 1872.	99	Virginia new bonds	52
N.Y. 6 ₱c. B'y loan, 1873.	99	Georgia 7s new bonds.	84⅝
N.Y. 6 ₱c. B'y loan. 1874.	99	North Carolina 6s.	65
N.Y. 6 ₱c. B'y loan, 1875.	99	North Carolina ex c.	54¼
Ohio 6 ₱c., 1881	100	North Carolina n. bds.	54¼
Ohio 6 ₱c., 1886	100	Missouri 6s.	93¼
Ind. 2½ ₱c.	95	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	81
Michigan 7 ₱c., 1868	100	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	98
Michigan 7 ₱c., 1878	100	California 7s.	122½
Mich. 7 ₱c. War l'n.	100	California 7s. large b's.	122
Tennessee 6 ₱c., 1868.	65	Connecticut 6s.	100¼
Tennessee 6 ₱c., l. l'n.	65½	Rhode Island 6s.	100½

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	American Exchange	115½
Merchants'	114	Bank of the Repub.	116
Mechanics'	112	Bank of North Am'a.	108½
America	140	Hanover	110
City	200	Irving	106½
Phenix	107	Metropolitan	126
Seventh Ward	110	Shoe and Leather	112
State of New-York	111	Corn Exchange	122
Commerce	114	Manuf's & Merchants	100
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	113	Ninth National	112
Ocean	104		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95½	Lack & W Bds.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	95	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es.	90	Del. Lack. & W. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub.	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	89½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	104	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	106	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	68
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	106	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	70½
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	97
Erie 7s, 2d mort, 1879	101¼	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	97	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	88	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	102¾
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888	86	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	103	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M..s.f.'85	100½	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	103
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Pitts..Ft.W&Ch. 2d M.	96
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. 69-72	105	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	85
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	110	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	111	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	84
Mich. So. 7 p.c. 2d M.	90	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
N. Ind. Goshen Line, 68	98	Chi. & A., 1st mort.	101½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ₱c.	97½	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	60
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	112½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	84	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	74
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	79
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	84	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	104¾
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	76½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96
Han. & St. Jo. L. G. con.	78	Chic. & R. I. cons'l. iss	92

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $390,000; Gold Notes, $247,000; total receipts, $8,189,573 20; total payments, $7,217,901 88; balance, $130,116,010 42.

There is much interest on the Stock Exchange to know *why* the stock of the Michigan Southern Road advances so rapidly. We have not been remiss in hinting that the revolution in the Cleveland and Toledo management last week is influencing the appreciation of the Road, west of Toledo, as an essential part of the route, under one general management, from Buffalo to Chicago around the Southern Shore of Lake Erie. The Toledo election last Thursday brought in Mr. VANDERBILT, of New-York, and Mr. AMSA STONE, of Cleveland, into the Direction, both very able and wealthy men. Mr. STONE has a controlling power in the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Road, east of the Toledo. Already the preliminary steps have been taken to consolidate these two Roads, and this arrangement will be followed in due time by a further consolidation with the Buffalo and State Line Road; making Buffalo the initial point, East, of a continuous line, practically under one rule, from Buffalo to Chicago, of which the Michigan Southern Road will be the Western link. It is assumed for granted that Mr. VANDERBILT and Mr. STONE and their friends will assuredly own or control this link on *or before* the next April election for Directors. As remarked some days ago there is a clause in the Michigan Southern charter, under which a majority in interest of the Stockholders can oust the existing administration after thirty days' notice; but as certain prominent members of this administration profess to have no confidence in the property, and reelect themselves last April by means of borrowed Stock, (and for purposes not necessary here to discuss,) there is a reasonable probability that they will recognize the good taste and propriety of resigning their position, without the formality of being superseded, by a vote of the Stockholders, either on thirty days' notice or at the next regular election in due course.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution have declared their usual semi-annual dividend, free of tax, at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. per annum, payable on and after July 15, and the Atlantic Savings Bank a similar dividend.

The Ninth National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., free of Government tax, payable 1st of next month.

The week's receipts of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the currency value of $3,928,664.

Michigan Southern Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will the Treasurer of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company be kind enough to state what has been done with the money out of which the Company declared a dividend of 4 per cent. in March, 1866, and which they were enjoined from paying, and whether it belongs to the present holders of the stock or to the holders at the time, should the injunction be removed?

PAUL PRY.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., No. 365 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Numerous false and unfounded statements and rumors, designed to prejudice this Company, having been put afloat by parties in this City whose sympathies and interests are manifestly with the old Express Companies, I deem it proper for me, in the absence of the President, to publish this official denial of all such mischievous and evil-intended reports and insinuations, and to state that in the judgment of the Managers of the Merchants' Union Express Company, its interests were never in so good condition as to-day, or its prospects of a complete and permament success so flattering. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, JR., Vice-President.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 25, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 13 bbls. Ashes, 2,141 bbls. Flour, 148 bbls. Corn Meal, 205 bushels Wheat, 14,208 bushels Corn, 1,670 bushels Oats, 650 bushels Malt, 8 bbls. Beef, 331 pkgs. Lard. 50 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,952 bbls. Petroleum and 775 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate request and firm, at $8 75 for Pots and $13 (nominally) for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is dull but steady in price.

CANDLES—Are very quiet at previous figures.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, since our last, at unchanged prices, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17⅛c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15⅛c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 6,834 bags; sales of do., 4,883 bags. Stock of all kinds in first hands here, to-day, 97,378 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS: "Of Rio and Santos, 68,424 bags; of Java, equal to 9 193 bags; of Maracaibo, 1,227 bags; of Laguayra, 9,968 bags; of St. Domingo and other descriptions, equal to 8,516 bags."

Stock of Rio in the Country.

New-Orleans, bags	3,000
Baltimore, bags	25,000
Philadelphia, bags	5,950
New-York, bags	68,424
Grand total	102,374

COTTON—Is heavy and drooping. The demand is limited, as buyers are not disposed to operate freely at present. The foreign news is again unfavorable, and exercises a depressing influence on the market. The receipts are gaining on the sales, and adding to the available supply here. Middling grades closed languidly at 26c.@27⅛c. ₱ lb., on sales and resales of 1,270 bales, against receipts of 1,610 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,554
Receipts last week	8,648
Receipts preceding week	5,314
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	367,531
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	596,088
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	6,742
Exports since Jan. 1	305,283
Exports since Sept. 1	423,756
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	91,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,809,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,417,500
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	247,000

FISH—A very light trade has been reported in this line since our last, at drooping prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request since our last, and prices have again advanced 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,350 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $7 25@$8 65; common to good Extra State at $9 20@$10 10; good to choice do. do. at $10 15@$11 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 50@$11 60 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 25	@$8 65
Extra State	9 20	@11 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 15	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 50	@11 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 65	@14 00
Extra Genesee	11 65	@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75	@17 00

Southern Flour continues in fair request at firmer prices; sales have been reported of 375 bbls. at $9 65@$11 35 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 40@$15 75 for fair to very choice extra do. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive at $11@$14 50 for extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request, at from $6 30@$8 75 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in better demand, but at easier rates, at $5 80@$5 90 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, and $6 10@$7 15 for Brandywine and Fairfax, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,670 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,900 bbls. and sacks, at $11 50@$13 75 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted up again 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel on a moderately active demand for sound parcels, especially of Spring. Sales have been reported of 21,350 bushels, including prime No. 2 Spring at $2 30; Amber State at $2 55, and White Canada and California at $2 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in less request, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,500 bushels at $1 09@$1 13½c. for common to very handsome new Mixed Western, the latter rate for a small lot, closing at $1 10 bid, and $1 12 asked for prime; $1 15 for old Mixed Western; 94c.@$1 08 for unsound, and $1 08@$1 11 for White and Yellow Western and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at $1 20@$1 25 for Western, and $1 40 for State, ₱ bushel. Sales 3,100 bushels. Barley rules quiet and nominal. Barley Malt is neglected. Oats are in less request and less buoyant. We quote: New Western at from 78c. @90c. for the whole range; Southern 89c. ₱ bushel; sales 32,000 bushels. The movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "At the date of our last circular, after a considerable reduction in price, the downward tendency in flour seemed to be checked, and a more cheerful tone was apparent; this, however, did not last long, and the fortnight has been marked with the same unwillingness to purchase and hold. On Saturday and Monday last there was a change for the better, and greater confidence shown in all descriptions, but more particularly in fresh-ground extra State and in California brands—the latter of which, from its excellent quality and comparative low price, attracted increased attention, and met with a ready sale at some improvement in value. As regards the future of prices much depends upon the result of the growing crop of Wheat, and it should be borne in mind that farmers, as a body, are able to hold and are not generally willing to take low rates for new Wheat early in the season, even with an abundant crop—and also that consumption increases as prices reduce. In Wheat the transactions have been light, and the value irregular and unsettled. With a depressed market for the manufactured article, the City millers were unwilling to operate, and holders were compelled to make a large abatement in price to effect sales. At the decline about 30,000 bushels inferior Chicago changed hands for shipment to Liverpool. The prospect for the new crop continues good, but there is always more or less danger in a late season, (of which this is one,) and we already begin to learn of much damage in various sections of the country by the late heavy rain-storms. At yesterday's market there was a decidedly better feeling, and higher rates demanded and obtained. California *via* England has been sold at $2 60, but the article direct brought $2 70@$2 80. Rye is quiet at our quotations. Barley inactive and dull. Indian Corn fluctuates with the demand and supply, closing steady. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 354,159 bushels Corn, 140,748 bushels Peas; to South America, 600 bbls. Flour; to all other ports, 19,236 bbls. Flour, 852 bbls. Rye Flour, 9,118 bbls. Corn Meal, 19,012 bushels Corn, 8,204 bushels Rye, 1,700 bushels Oats, 4,159 bushels Peas, making a total to all ports of 19,836 bbls. Flour, 852 bbls. Rye Flour, 9,118 bbls. Corn Meal, 373,171 bushels Corn, 8,204 bushels Rye, 1,700 bushels Oats, 144,907 bushels Peas."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1866.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, June 21, 1867	51,011	347,893	6,949,619
New-Orleans, June 14, 1867	291	....	....
Philadelphia, June 14, 1867		3,345	592,292
Baltimore, June 14, 1867		....	652,428
Boston, June 14, 1867	3,619	....	....
San Francisco, May 18, 1867	51,273	4,590,740	....
Other Ports, June 14, 1867	19,608	16,332	38,649
Total	125,802	4,958,310	8,232,979
To about same period, 1866	127,262	1,198,969	8,805,261
To about same period, 1865	111,727	1,767,914	274,485
To about same period, 1864	943,429	12,428,084	240,225

To the Continent.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to June 21	2,164	151,882	11,786	10,360
Other Ports, to latest dates	19	....	62,621	....
Total	2,183	151,882	74,407	10,360
To about same period, 1866	4,277	245,651	68,111	41,813
To about same period, 1865	2,130	....	94,990	11,485
To about same period, 1864	61,116	13,965	233,089	12,535

HAY—North River bale continues plenty and depressed at 95c.@$1 05 for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 20@$1 40 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. The demand is very moderate. Straw dull at 90c.@$1 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been sparingly purchased, including New at 30c.@35c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—The demand has been fair for Manila at 11½c. ₱ lb., gold; other kinds dull.

HIDES—Have been less freely offered, and have been quiet, but firm.

LEATHER—Sole has been in good demand at buoyant prices.

LIME—Rockland has been less sought after at $1 25 for common, and $1 85 for lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been quiet at about former rates.

MOLASSES—Is inactive, including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 39c.@56c.; English Island, 55c.@57c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 59c.@60c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 12½; Resin at $3 50@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 50; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet and heavy, including Crude Whale at 70c.@72c; Bleached Whale, 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25; Unbleached do. at $2 65@$2 70; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 12; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 40 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending with June 24.—The market continues rather quiet. The only transactions we have to report are 87 bbls. Sperm for manufacture, 250 bbls. dark and brown Whale for tanner's use, and 550 bbls. prime Northern do. for manufacture. All on private terms. In Boston 160 bbls. humpback sold at 65c.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 24, '67	14,811	61,826	689,700
Same time last year	15,535	46,790	593,550
Exports for the week ending June 24, 1867	....	....	....
Previously	11,636	9,994	274,400
From Jan 1. to date	11,636	9,994	274,400
Same time last year	2,200	348	356,050

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive at 14c.@14½c. for Crude; 8½c.@9c. for do., in bulk; 21c.@25c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 36c.@37c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 34,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 8,000 pieces 60x64, 8¾c.; 10,000 do. 64x64, 8⅞c., common; 10,000 do. 64x64, 9c., first class.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active to-day and heavy in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,650 bbls., in lots, at $21 12@$21 20 for new Western Mess, closing at $21 20, regular way; $20 50 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $18 25 for Prime, and $21@$21 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited demand at 8½c.@9¾c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@13½c. for Hams, ₱ lb.; sales 165 pkgs. Bacon continues in light supply and limited request at 12½c.@12¾c. for Short Clear, 11½c. for Short Rib, 10½c.@10¾c. for Cumberland Cut, ₱ lb.; sales 190 boxes. Lard has been inactive and depressed in price; sales have been reported since our last of 850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12¾c., and small lots of choice kettle-rendered at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Beef is scarce and in request at $16@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $23@$28 for Extra do., and $29 50 for Plate; sales have been reported of — bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams are very quiet at $38@$39 ₱ bbl.; sales 40 bbls. Butter continues in limited demand at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State; 12c.@22c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate request at 7c.@15¾c. ₱ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ₱ lb.	20	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb.	26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb.	20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb.	20	@26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ₱ lb.	14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ₱ lb.	18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb.	18	@22
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb.	18	@20
Western, Ordinary, ₱ lb.	14	@17

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb.	14	@15¾
Factory Dairies, fair, ₱ lb.	13	@15
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb.	13	@14
Farm Dairies, fair, ₱ lb.	10	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb.	7	@ 9

RICE—Has been less active to-day at unaltered rates.

SEEDS—Have been in slack request, and nominal in price.

SKINS—Have been quite dull since our last, at about previous figures.

SUGARS—Have been quiet, but very firm; sales since our last 610 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@12⅛c., and 170 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in active request from 13½c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 85,000 lbs. at 11½c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 291,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11⅛c.; also 71,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at former rates.

WHISKY—Has been in demand and very stiffly held; 570 bbls. Western, in bond, sold at 35½c.@37c., chiefly at 36c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather dull to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 100 bales Cotton on private terms; 7,500 bushels Corn at 3½d. ₱ bushel; 200 hhds. and 25 tcs. Tobacco at 25s.@30s., and 20s., respectively; 1,000 boxes Cheese and 100 tcs. Lard, by steamer, at 30s. per ton. For London, 225 hhds. Tobacco at 27s.@27s. 6d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 7,500 bushels Corn on private terms. For Bremen, 500 tons Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d., and 55 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d.

Sales of Real Estate—June 25.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

(Under direction of G. Tilotson, Esq., Referee.)

Premises No. 96 Wall-st., 21.8x69	$52,000
Premises No. 121 Water-st., 18.6x62, leased for 21 years	22,000
5TH-AV.—1 lot e. s., 7 ft. 9 in., near 40th-st., 18.10x95	5,850
E. 40TH-ST.—1 lot n. s., 95 ft. e. 5th-av., 25x92.7	13,250
E. 40TH-ST.—1 lot n. s., adjoining, 30x92	14,000
E. 40TH-ST.—1 lot n. s., 195 ft. e. 5th-av., 25x98.9	12,100
E. 40TH-ST.—1 lot n. s., adjoining, 25x98.9	12,400
E. 40TH-ST.—1 lot n. s., adjoining, 25x98.9	12,400
E. 40TH-ST.—1 lot n. s., adjoining, 25x98.9	12,400
E. 40TH-ST.—1 lot n. s., adjoining, 25x98.9	12,400
MADISON-AV.—9 lots n. s., leased for 21 years, 51 ft. 9 in. 40th-st., each 25x95	15,000
Brooklyn.	
SCHERMERHORN-ST.—House and lot No. 257; lot 25x100; house 30	6,700
DIVISION-AV.—House and lot No. 1; lot 24x100; house 40	6,500

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—BY JOHNSON & MILLER.

5 lots on n. s. Hancock-st., between Howard and Saratoga avs., each	$225
13 lots adjoining above, each	210
3 lots adjoining above, each	205
1 lot on e. s. Howard-av., between Hancock and Jefferson sts.	210
7 lots on s. s. Butler-st., between Howard and Ralph avs., each	50
7 lots in rear of above, each	50
6 lots on Hopkins-av., between Sumpter and Marion sts., each	120
4 lots on s. s. Butler-st., with four lots in rear, each	60
4 lots adjoining above, with four lots in rear, each	55

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—BY J. COLE.

8 lots on 5th-av., each	$300
20 lots on 40th-st., with 20 lots in rear of 39th-st., each	200
20 lots adjoining, with 20 lots in rear, each	180
14 lots on 40th-st., opposite above, each	150
5 lots on 39th-st., each	150
8 lots on 8th-av., each	95
8 lots on 8th-av., opposite above, each	100
20 lots on 4th-st., with 20 lots in rear on 39th-st., each	70
8 lots on 7th-av., each	100
8 lots adjoining above, each	101
29 lots on 39th-st., each	65
4 lots on 6th-av., each	110
8 lots adjoining, each	125
8 lots adjoining above, each	100
5 lots on 40th-st., and 5 lots in rear on 41st-st., each	57
5 lots on 40th-st., with 5 lots in rear on 41st-st., each	95
20 lots adjoining above, each	90
6 lots on 5th-av., each	230
4 lots opposite above, each	235
4 lots adjoining above, each	220
20 lots on 4th-st., each	100
10 lots on 40th-st., each	100
10 lots on 40th-st., each	115
4 lots on 39th-st., each	100
4 lots adjoining above, each	100
13 lots adjoining above, each	60

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; or could do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City references given. Call for two days at No. 592 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., in the dressmaker's, first floor, front room. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American; has the best City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 223 West 27th-st., first floor, front.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED cooks, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, and general servants with unexceptionable references to the first families; many of these servants prefer the country, and are of a superior class. Apply at MANNING'S, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS cook in a private family; one who understands her business thoroughly; good meat and soup cook; understands game and pastry; can make jellies and desserts of all kinds; can give good City references. Apply for two days at No. 162 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR ENGLISH SERVANT, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country as children's maid and family seamstress, or would travel as lady's maid, or parlor maid and waitress; wages, $12. Call at or address No. 303 East 29th-st., (cottage.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is competent to take charge of an infant or grown children; has excellent recommendations; country preferred. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; is competent to take charge of an infant or grown children; has excellent recommendations; country preferred. Apply at No. 330 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family by a young woman who understands her duty; would go to the country for the summer. Call at No. 12 West 32d-st., or at her present employers, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting ladies' and children's dresses, also the machine. Call at her present employer's, No. 87 7th-av., near 16th-st. good City reference; no objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN (Protestant) a situation as children's nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; is kind to children; six years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 105 West 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as meat cook in a large hotel or Summer boarding-house; she understands her business perfectly in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general housework of a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; City reference can be given. Apply at No. 133 West 17th-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain sewing, or would do the housework of a small private family. Call at No. 109 15th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl in a private family as waitress and plain sewer, or as chambermaid; best City reference for over three years; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 23 Forsyth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT cook; has the best of reference from the highest families in the country; understands soups and all kinds of cooking; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as first-class cook, or would go as laundress in a private family; understands fluting; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call until suited at No. 9 5 h-st., front house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook and baker; understands pastry and all kinds of family cooking, and making butter if required; no objection to the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 23 Forsyth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman of middle age; is thoroughly competent to take the entire care of an infant; the best reference. At No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the hoop skirt store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of a child; has no objection to go to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 159 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and chambermaid in the country for the rest of the Summer; good reference. Call at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, by a lady who has been well educated; disposition good; prefers a widower's family; no objection to educate and sew for the children. Address M. L. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, by an English Protestant; understands all kinds of family sewing; by the day, week or month; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 18 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK FOR City or country; is a good washer and ironer; also a smart, active, useful young girl. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as waitress or chambermaid; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 19 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class waitress; would assist with the chamberwork; no objection to go in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to go in the country or travel; good reference; lately arrived from the West. Call at No. 26 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up by hand; good City reference. Call or address A. B., 298 9th-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; has 14 years' City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 141 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO take in washing and ironing at her residence, No. 160 East 25th-st., (gentlemen's washing preferred). Best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotch girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at her residence, No. 346 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER to go out by the day or week; has the best of reference; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at No. 228 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a Protestant, a situation to take care of children and do light chamberwork; has no objection to the country. Call at 200 West 21st-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do housework; she has lately landed. Call at No. 118 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman as infant's nurse or growing children; best of City reference. Call at No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman a situation as wet nurse; baby four weeks old. Call at No. 158 West 19th-st., third floor.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A HOME IN a refined family; will make herself useful and agreeable; no compensation asked; would teach little children, or take charge of a house; best reference given. Address F. R., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate to suit the times.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to City or country; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. H., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as a coachman or groom; can milk, if needed, and make himself useful; good reference from his present employer; no objection to the country. Apply or address R. DEVERO, No. 19 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; has good references. Can be seen at No. 490 6th-av., in the stable, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man of long experience, who thoroughly understands his business; has good references; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at 58 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by an active, sober, steady man, with the highest City reference to that effect. Call or address S. M., No. 132 West 15th-st.; apply for one week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as light porter; willing to make himself generally useful; writes a good hand; best of reference given. Address or call on GEORGE HART, No. 419 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BARKEEPER of long experience. Address C. K. Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable Protestant married man (no children,) who is a confident driver and has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Call or address G. D., No. 50 4th-av., near 9th-st., harness-maker.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN in the wholesale grocery and provision business in the South for the last two years, wishes to get a situation with some good house where he can make himself useful. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced single man who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; very best City reference; will make himself useful. Address H. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; has long experience in the care of horses, carriages and harness; can give the best City and country reference, and willing to make himself useful. Address E. D., No. 41 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady man; fully understands his business; also understands gardening; is willing to make himself useful; has good City reference. Address F. R., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single, steady man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening; can milk; best City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; can take care of a horse and cow if required, and will make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUATION as coachman or gardener for a single American young man in his employ over three years; is intelligent, well qualified and faithful; Connecticut preferred. Address C. E., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

NOTICE TO STATIONERS.—A PARTY for many years connected with a leading stationery house in the City desires to make an arrangement in the same line of trade. Address STATIONERY, Box No. 169 *Times* Office, for three days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE MAN, Protestant; German preferred; he must understand plain gardening, milking and the care of horses; in fact, capable of doing the entire work of a small place at Jamaica, L. I.; reference from his last employer will be required as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address, with name of reference, Box No. 809 lower Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, ONE WHO is willing to go in the country for the Summer; must understand cooking and baking thoroughly; best City reference required as to honesty, sobriety and neatness; none other need apply. Call between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 438 5th-av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN CUT and fit children's clothing and operate perfectly on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; must also understand hair dressing. Apply at Mrs. WESLEY'S, No. 107 4th-av., one door below 12th-st., before noon.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS, one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and nurse. Apply, with good references, at No. 7 West 36th-st., this (Tuesday) morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT WITH board two large rooms on second floor; also one on third floor, front; house is delightfully situated; easy of access to all the ferries; one family or a party of gentlemen preferred; references indispensable. Address Mrs. L. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, TO A SINGLE gentleman, by a private family, a fine large room, with all modern conveniences, in a first-class house and neighborhood near Stuyvesant-square. References given and required. Address A. B. C., Box 163 *Times* Office.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—The entire second floor, elegantly furnished; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN and wives or single persons, on the most reasonable terms, at No. 41 Jane-st. First-class house and locality.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or single gentlemen; well-furnished rooms and good board, at No. 166 West 19th-st. (old No. 76.)

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let, en suite or singly; terms $15 per week en suite for the Summer. Apply at No. 122 East 16th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for one or two small families in Westchester County, only two hours from the City; five miles east of Peekskill; twelve trains daily; near Lake Mohigan; elegant grounds; shade and lawn; good fishing and boating, and ample table. Address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oaks, Westchester County, N. Y.; or apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES can be accommodated on a farm pleasantly located in Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.; stabling for horses may also be had. Reference for particulars is made to Mr. T. P. Cummings, No. 50 Howard-st., New-York.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBtained at Coeymans, 4 miles from the steamboat landing and 2½ miles from the Saratoga and Athens Railroad depot; a stage runs daily to meet the boat, and passes the railroad depot. This is a pleasant location, with large grounds, fine shade trees and pleasant drives; horses and carriages on hand for use of boarders. For particulars inquire of NEWTON BRIGGS, No. 159 Duane-st., or of JACOB J. REYNOLDS, barge *Republic*, foot of Beach-st., or by letter to VERPLANK WHITBECK, Coeymans, Albany County, N. Y.

BOARD AT HUGHSONVILLE, N. Y.—Within one mile of New-Hamburgh, via Hudson River Railroad; house large, grounds well shaded; parties wishing a pleasant home for the Summer can be accommodated; good water, pleasant drives and a healthy location. Inquire of J. F. TRAVIS, No. 39 Murray-st., or address D. H. KNAPP, Hughsonville, N. Y.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED ON THE Hudson River; house large; plenty of fresh milk, vegetables, fruits, shade trees, stabling, &c.; entrance from Bloomingdale road and 94th-st., by Dr. Mott's lane, first house back of the French Institute. Inquire on the premises for C. A. FOGG.

FIVE OR SIX PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with first-class country board, three minutes' walk from Chappaqua depot Harlem Railroad, 31 miles from the City. For particulars, inquire of D. C. BIRDSALL, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 27; GEORGE KENNETH, Jr., No. 108 Wall-st., or WM. S. LOUDERBACK, No. 73 Park-row.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD FOR his wife for two months in the country, not over fifty miles from the City; on line of Hudson River Railroad preferred; best of reference given. Address, for four days, S. A. S., Box No. 982 Post-office, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD AT Shark River, near Long Branch, N. J.; good bathing and fishing; terms moderate. For particulars address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:

Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. P. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.

Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INstitution for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

CULTURE OF BODY AND VOICE.—DR. D. N. MARTIN'S classes in Musical Gymnastics and Elocution reopen Oct. 3. Harvard Rooms, 6th-av., 42d-st. Engagements accepted in schools and colleges.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ABOUT TO visit Europe would take a class of boys to educate with their own children. Apply to Mr. BALL, No. 481 Broadway.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 26th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR next September, a teacher of English, (history, geography, grammar, elocution,) an experienced man, knowing how to handle pupils; salary $1,000. Write, full details, to PRINCIPAL, Station F, Post-office.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY WISHES TO teach French and Music. Apply to Prof. VAILLANT, Cleveland, Ohio.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF JAMES G. KING'S SONS was dissolved on the 11th June, 1867, by the death of JAMES GORE KING. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the same firm name by the surviving partners. JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS., PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c., No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL; A Tale of '98. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
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Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MAZEPPA. Characters by Miss Kate Fisher and the entire company.

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14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal. Concluding with the performances of the world-renowned ARAB COMPANY.

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To Advertisers.

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☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dispatches by Ocean Telegraph, dated last evening, state that the recent reforms in Austria are having a very beneficial effect on the domestic affairs of that Empire.

The trial of Berzouski, for the attempt to assassinate the Czar, will commence on the 12th of July.

The North German Constitution, which was adopted by the Prussian Diet, has received the signature of King William of Prussia, and will go into effect on the 1st of July, 1867.

GENERAL.

Yesterday morning the President, accompanied by Secretary Seward and Postmaster-General Randall, and escorted by several of the Massachusetts State officers, proceeded to the Capitol, to receive a formal welcome to the State of Massachusetts. A military guard had been stationed in front of the building, and the Presidential party was received with a military salute. A large concourse of people, who had assembled in the street, greeted the President with loud cheers. The guests were then escorted to the Hall of Representatives, where Gov. Bullock delivered a brief speech of welcome. The President made a few remarks in reply, saying that he thought if the people of the several States knew each other more intimately, our differences would disappear. Lieut.-Gov. Claflin then extended a welcome to Secretary Seward, to which that gentleman made a fitting response. Hon. J. A. Pond introduced Postmaster-General Randall, and a few remarks were made by each. All the speeches were loudly applauded by the assembled spectators, among whom were many ladies. Many persons were then introduced to the President, after which the party visited Charlestown and the Navy-yard. At Charlestown they were received by the municipal authorities and escorted to the Bunker Hill Monument, and on their return were met by a procession of Sabbath-School children who were singing "America," to whom the President addressed a few words. At the Navy-yard a salute was fired, and the party greeted by the marines and artisans. Subsequently a visit was paid to Commodore Rogers, who escorted them on board the schoolship, which was then towed down the harbor, numerously attended by yachts and pleasure steamers. After a delightful sail the party returned to Boston, having met an enthusiastic reception wherever they appeared during the day. The evening was devoted to receiving a large number of the citizens of Boston and strangers from other States. The party will leave Boston this morning for Hartford.

Advices from Arizona by way of San Francisco represent that the troops had had occasional skirmishes with the Indians, but that little damage was done on either side. The depredations committed in that territory are attributed to roving bands of Indians from Colorado. Dispatches from Omaha represent that there is a general cessation of hostilities along the Platte River, and that the marauding bands of savages are scattering to the North, South and West. Fresh outrages are reported on the Santa Fé route and in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, but nothing serious. Gens. Sherman and Terry have written to the Government of Dakota, requesting that the expedition which had been organized to explore the Black Hills in search of gold be postponed. They give as a reason that the Black Hill country is still owned by the Indians, and any attempt on the part of the whites to occupy it will be resisted by them, and lead to new difficulties. They further state that the Government is not now prepared to afford protection to emigrants moving in that direction. The telegraph line between Fort Cooper and South Pass is now in possession of the Indians, who will not permit white men to approach it.

The trial of Surratt was continued yesterday, the first witness called being John M. Garrett. He testified that immediately after the assassination Booth and Harold came to his father's house, Booth being lame, which he accounted for by saying that his leg had been broken. When the cavalry came to the house Booth and Harold concealed themselves in the barn, where Booth was subsequently killed and Harold captured. The witness related the manner of killing and capture as previously testified to by him. Col. Conger, who commanded the cavalry on that occasion, also related the story of Booth's killing. He further testifies to having taken several articles from Booth's body, among them the diary about which so much has been said. The diary having been produced, the witness identified it, and declared that it was now in precisely the same condition as when taken from Booth's body. The missing leaves were then missing, and nothing had been done to alter it. Luther B. Baker, who was employed as a detective in 1865, testified as to the pursuit and capture of Booth and Harold. Several other witnesses were examined, but nothing was elicited from them in addition to what has been already published. At 2:45 the Court adjourned to this morning.

A portion of a cattle train on the Erie Railroad became detached from it near Ridgewood, N. J., yesterday, and the speed of the train being suddenly slackened, the detached cars in the rear moving with nearly their original momentum, ran into those in front, smashing several and injuring a fireman and a brakeman.

The celebration of the one hundred and twentieth Commencement of the College of New-Jersey, at Princeton, commenced on Monday evening, when an address was delivered before the Class of '67 by Rev. Dr. Hall, of Dublin, and yesterday morning a discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. Mansfield, and during the afternoon the alumni held their annual meeting. The evening was set apart for the delivery of the honorary junior orations. The Commencement exercises proper will take place to-day.

At the session of the Constitutional Convention yesterday, the President presented a communication from the Comptroller of the City of New-York in answer to a resolution of inquiry. The report states that the whole number of persons assessed for real estate is 44,153; the number assessed on personal estate, 1,153; the number assessed as shareholders of banks, 25,388, making an aggregate of 81,194. The Committee on Cities was instructed to inquire into the propriety of declaring that regulation and not prohibition shall be the rule in regard to the traffic in spirituous liquors. A resolution requiring that all claims against the State, except canal claims, shall be adjusted by a board of audit, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, was referred. The use of the Hall on Thursday night was granted to the advocates of female suffrage. The Committee on Canals was authorized to investigate their management, and send for persons and papers. Numerous other resolutions for the consideration of committees were offered and appropriately referred, and the Convention adjourned to this morning.

The Democratic State Convention of Maine met at Portland yesterday, and nominated Hon. E. F. Pillsbury for Governor. A series of resolutions were adopted denouncing Congress, the State Liquor Law, and the constabulary force; complimenting the army and navy, and promising to care for the widows and orphans. Mr. Pillsbury made an address, and the Convention adjourned.

LOCAL.

The wife of a German named Wm. Joseph Goetz eloped with a man named Peter Anderson from this City, on Saturday, and the missing pair were arrested in Hoboken, N. J., on Monday. The wife promised to return with her husband, who forgave her and her lover, but yesterday Anderson and she ran off together again.

An action was tried yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit, Part I., before Judge Peckham and a jury, in which a Mr. Merritt seeks to recover damages, for personal injuries, from the Hudson River Railroad Company. The jury will deliver the verdict at the opening of the Court this morning.

The June Term of the Court of General Sessions closed yesterday. Recorder Hackett sentenced three prisoners who pleaded guilty during the previous week. The record shows that 67 cases were disposed of during the month.

A serious fight occurred on Monday night in Fackert & Stugner's lager-beer brewery, in Hudson City, N. J., between the employers and a number of their men. A platoon of policemen arrested all the parties, who were yesterday held to bail.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Commencement of Columbia College took place yesterday morning at the Academy of Music. The usual orations were delivered, honors awarded and degrees conferred.

The East Side Association held a meeting last evening at the hall corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, and was adressed by Gen. Sewell, who explained the main points in the proposed Three-tier Railway project.

The yacht *Vesta*, the property of Mr. Pierre Lorillard, was offered at auction yesterday. The highest bid was $15,000, at which price, it is understood, she was bought in for Mr. Lorillard.

The trial of Chas. O. Brockway, alleged to be a leading counterfeiter of United States fractional currency, commenced in the United States Circuit Court yesterday before Judge Shipman.

Mr. Wm. B. Stelle, a merchant, attempted to commit suicide yesterday in Jersey City, while laboring under temporary insanity. There is little hope of his recovery.

The great strawberry exhibition opened yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the American Institute, Cooper Building, and will be continued to-day until 10 o'clock this P. M.

The iron-clad steamer *Dunderberg* on Monday was placed in the dry-dock at Hoboken, and is undergoing slight repairs prior to starting for France.

In the case of De Leyer *vs.* Pike et al., published in the Times of the 25th inst., the jury yesterday rendered a verdict for the defendants.

Grammar School No. 10 held commencement exercises yesterday, at which eleven young ladies graduated.

Business in produce and merchandise was less active yesterday. Flour and wheat were dearer, oats and pork cheaper, cotton and petroleum heavy. The freight market was quiet and rather less firm.

The President and the Opinion of the Attorney-General.

The Philadelphia *Age*, the organ of the Pennsylvania Democracy, claims that "the legal officer of the Government," meaning the Attorney-General, shall be allowed to "*construe and interpret* the Reconstruction Law, "*as he does all others*." When did this become an article of the Democratic faith? Who made the Attorney-General the "interpreter" of all laws,—for the other departments of the Government? Nothing in the Constitution warrants such an imputation of authority. It finds no countenance in the usage of the Government. And it is directly and ostentatiously hostile to what has always been the settled and fundamental creed of the Democratic Party.

To say that the Attorney-General is to "construe and interpret" the law and the Constitution, and that his construction and interpretation are to bind the action of the other officers of the Government, is to make *him* the Government. When such power has been claimed for the Supreme Court, the claim has been scouted with contempt by the Democratic Party. It was never admitted or tolerated for a moment. When originally urged by Hamilton, it was denounced by Jefferson as utterly without warrant, and as an insidious method of foisting into the Constitution grants of power which those who framed it would never make. Jefferson held that even the Supreme Court could put no construction upon the Constitution which could bind anybody but the parties to the case in court. The idea that the President or Congress, or any department of the Government, was to shape its action on constitutional questions by the opinion of the Supreme Court, was treated as absurd. Madison took the same view of the subject, and Jackson asserted in the broadest possible terms, both in language and by his action, the absolute independence of each department of the Government of every other. He vetoed the bill chartering a United States Bank on the ground that it was unconstitutional,—in face of the decision of the Supreme Court that it was not. And this was always the Democratic doctrine until the Dred Scott decision. The pro-slavery zeal of the party then overbore all its old principles, traditions and opinions on the subject.

Now that Slavery no longer exists, one would think the Democracy would swing back to its old position. But on the contrary, it not only has espoused Hamilton's theory of the supremacy of the Supreme Court, but it asserts for the Attorney-General a degree of authority which has never before been claimed for the Court itself. The Attorney-General, it seems, is to be the absolute and final interpreter of constitutions and laws. The President is to act solely under his directions and according to his opinions. Whatever he says the law means, the other departments of the Government are to accept as its meaning.

Where does the Democratic Party find for the Attorney-General any such grant of power as this? On what provision of the Constitution, in what usage or analogy of the Government, can any such claim be supposed to rest? No judicial functions whatever belong to his office. His opinion is of no avail, even in the Court where his duties lie. He appears for the Government,—maintaining its rights, defending its action and representing its interests by argument, before the Court with which alone *decisions* on law points rest. In matters of detail it is usual and proper for the President to ask his counsel, but even there it carries no obligation with it. No responsibility attaches to his office, nor can his opinion in any case relieve the President from the responsibility which belongs to him.

It is fair to assume, probably, that the opinion of the Attorney-General as a lawyer, upon any law point, will be more apt to be correct than that of the President; but this is by no means the whole case. It does not follow that the President should, therefore, make that opinion the guide of his action. Other questions besides those of law enter into the case. Considerations of public policy, of the general good, must have weight with the President quite as much as technical constructions of the law, and sometimes more.

This is preëminently the case in regard to reconstruction. It is not enough for the President to ascertain, with technical accuracy, the precise powers and limitations of the law. These are not sufficient warrant for his action. He must also consider how far the public welfare,—the general peace, order and prosperity of the country will be affected by any line of action he may take. And it may be his duty to overrule the opinions of the Attorney-General, or at least decline to make them the guide of his official conduct, where they conflict with his convictions of the general good.

Gen. Sheridan and His Friends.

The *Tribune* is a frisky paper, and we are always ready to make allowance for the "sympathies of youth." So long as its wit and humor keep above the level of simple imbecility we shall do our best to laugh at them; and we promise this all the more readily because, according to present appearances, the necessity for making the effort will not last long.

But another of its habits—that of unveracity, (long words are said to be the most polite,)—is less endurable. Its assertion that the Times wishes to "break down Sheridan," that it makes an "insidious attack" upon him, and tries to "raise a clamor against an illustrious soldier for doing his duty honestly and frankly," in order to defeat the work of reconstruction, is one of those bold, reckless misrepresentations for which, in the days of its strength, the *Tribune* achieved a towering reputation. We have sustained Gen. Sheridan in his official action against all attempts to secure his removal. We have insisted on the wisdom of continuing him in his office, in spite of what we deem mistakes and defects of conduct and character, because he is doing a public service better, on the whole, than it would be done without him. Our action has been exactly the opposite of that charged by the *Tribune*. Instead of trying to "break him down," we have done our best to hold him up,—not only against the open hostility of rebels and copperheads, but against the far more dangerous friendship of that reckless and selfish school of Radicals, who seek to make him serve *their* purposes, at whatever cost to himself.

The *Tribune* pretends to consider his letter to Gen. Grant eminently "respectful, frank, prompt and loyal to his commanders." Possibly it does think so,—as it is quite impossible to account for its judgment in such matters by any known standard. If he had hesitated during the war to obey Grant's order to "go in," until he could hear from him again, and had assigned as a reason for so doing that Grant had always before been bitterly opposed to that course, and was "macadamizing a broad road for perjury and fraud,"—and if he had published these "respectful" opinions in a newspaper before sending them to his commanding officer, the *Tribune's* opinion might possibly have been different. The cases are not the same, but they are analogous.

We consider the whole tone and temper of this letter as "verging on insubordination," as we said before. It is not respectful or loyal in spirit to his superior officers. Yet we by no means urge or would approve of his removal from his command. He is a vigorous, prompt, energetic executive, and a man of that stamp is needed for the proper performance of the work he has in hand. It will be far better to overlook the evident errors and faults of his language, than to dispense with his services and provoke new contentions by his removal.

Our New Possessions on the Pacific—the Intervening Territory.

The most significant comment upon our recent acquisitions on the Pacific Coast comes from the Press of the intervening British territory. While the newly-proclaimed treaty with Russia has been unsparingly denounced by a class of journalists among us—on the ground, among other reasons, that the ceded property must remain permanently an isolated and all but inaccessible province—the people occupying the stretch of land between Washington Territory and our new boundary line at 54° 40′, are at work evidently with strong heart and purpose, preparing themselves for annexation to the United States. They read the provisions of the treaty by a different light from that used by the factionists here. They weigh its political bearings by the disabilities of their own territorial position. That position they find to be one of isolation, far more than the newly-acquired Russian Provinces. The entire Press of Vancouver's Island may be said to be unanimous in representing that annexation is now the only possible remedy for the political grievances of the Colony. The agitation is not fierce or noisy. It is, therefore, the less likely to be of a spasmodic character, and the more certain to have its source in the firm convictions of the responsible portion of the inhabitants. Here is an example of the temperate and conservative spirit in which the question is approached; we quote from a leading Victoria journal:

"The language of enthusiastic loyalty cannot, for shame sake, be instantly changed into terms of attachment to a foreign State. But a little while longer and changed it must be; for it is vain any further to conceal the fact, that nine out of every ten of our people—sick of the present misrule—look to annexation to the United States as the only hope of our Colony. Nor is it the reckless of spirit, nor the cold and callous of heart; nor yet the unquiet of temper, nor those with a rooted disaffection toward the British rule, who are now so eager to become citizens of the United States. It is rather those who would feel the keenest pang in casting off their allegiance to their own country, and blot from the tablets of the memory the thousand endearing recollections of the home and the institutions of their fathers, to engage in an affiliation with a strange people, whose customs and usages are not as their own, and in the current of whose thoughts, tastes and predilections they cannot harmonize. * * * * * * * In times of prosperity and affluence tastes may be humored and feelings gratified; but when stern necessity knocks at our portals, many things have to be done for self-preservation contrary alike to our feelings and inclinations. That necessity is upon us, and is faster and faster gaining ground, and it now becomes our imperative duty to inquire what has to be done. Annexation, heretofore looked upon as something in the distant future, is now brought nearer to our grasp, and upon that all eyes are turned as our only relief."

Such, we are assured, are the dominant opinions from one end of the Colony to the other; excepting only the seat of the local Government on the mainland, where there naturally exists the counteracting influence of official patronage. The most that is possible will doubtless be made of that influence to urge the people of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island to cast in their lot with the new Provincial Confederation. If the latter have any special inducements to offer the isolated Colony on the Pacific, they will have to present the strongest of them without much further delay; the current of politics has set in strongly, as they may see, in another direction.

Santa Anna and Mexico.

We cannot share the indignation of some of our neighbors at the interference of our naval officers to prevent the landing of Santa Anna in Mexico. Perhaps it was illegal, but it was fortunate and useful nevertheless. We have professed to be anxious for the restoration of Republican authority,—and we certainly do not care to see it again menaced and the country thrown into fresh commotion by the machinations and intrigues of the unscrupulous adventurers who are always ready to plunge Mexico into civil war for their own advantage.

Santa Anna has outlived his public usefulness. He is old and broken down. Nothing has survived with him but his unscrupulous and unprincipled ambition. When Maximilian first landed, he made haste to tender him his services. His letters were eloquent in describing the need which Mexico had of an Imperial Government and of foreign aid. When his services were rejected here, he offered them to Juarez, protesting the greatest indignation that a foreigner should dare to set foot on Mexican soil and try to overthrow the institutions of the Republic. Rebuffed in that quarter also, he repaired to this country, and has been busy ever since in getting a chance to invade Mexico on his own hook. If he were to succeed in getting a foothold there, he might prolong the struggle against the Republican authorities a little longer. He would probably rekindle the fires of civil war now dying away, and bring about the slaughter of some hundreds or thousands more of his former fellow-countrymen.

We are not sorry that the action of one of our officers has defeated this attempt. We hope Juarez will speedily regain possession of his legitimate authority, and that the experiment may again be fairly tried whether the Mexicans are capable of self-government or not. We have fairly made ourselves responsible to the world for the peace and good order of Mexico. The prevention of the return of Santa Anna to Mexico for hostile purposes, is the first step toward a fulfillment of this obligation. We hope it will not be the last,—if others shall be found necessary.

How will Congress Amend the Reconstruction Acts?

There can be no very strong objection to the object assigned by Mr. Schenck as a motive for attendance at Washington on Wednesday next. "Some declaratory act on the subject of reconstruction" cannot possibly do harm, but, on the contrary, may do good, if it be framed with an honest adherence to the spirit of the existing law. For so much a justification may be found in the forced interpretation of the Attorney-General and its adoption by the Executive.

Mr. Schenck's published purpose will not, however, be the rule of the session, if the extremists can prevent it. We showed the other day that an influential Western Radical journal, the Chicago *Tribune*, proposes to reopen the work, and to commence *de novo* by abolishing the existing civil governments at the South, provisional though they be, and recognizing only military authority until reconstruction be perfected. This, too, notwithstanding the fact that the journal which desires thus to alarm and disturb the South anew, has furnished abundant evidence of the good faith with which the majority of the Southern people are complying with the requirements of the law. Now we have the Chicago suggestion indorsed by the Washington *Chronicle*, which has discovered that Congress blundered "in permitting the rebel-Johnson State organizations to remain in existence at all, even as provisional governments." This, then, is the line of action marked out by the extreme *Chronicle*:

"It will be as well, perhaps, that the work now in operation for taking the sense of the people regarding State Conventions should be postponed until provision can be made for having it done in accordance with the spirit of the law hitherto enacted. The provisional governments ought to be superseded at once, and we shall then be where we were at the termination of the war, before Johnson's usurpations had so involved the simple questions awaiting action on the part of the nation's representatives. It is to be regretted that we should at this late day be compelled to begin at the beginning; but the responsibility for this must fall upon the President and his rebel cohorts, who have endeavored to trick the nation out of its rights."

Here is the programme in a nutshell. Things are to be put back to the point at which they stood when the rebellion ended. All that has since been done in the direction of reconstruction is to pass for naught. The labors of the military commanders are to be as nothing. The disposition of the people to accept the terms offered by Congress is not to be taken into the account. The fact that terms have been proposed, and the probability that they will be accepted within the period and in the manner prescribed by law, are to be ignored, simply because of the sins of the President and his legal adviser. Everything is to be undone, everything delayed, in order that Congress may punish Mr. Johnson! In the presence of such a proposal, resting on grounds so obviously inadequate for its defence, it is scarcely surprising that the enemies of Congress and its policy attribute the altered plan to a determination to exclude the South until after the next Presidential election.

We are well aware that this is not the disposition of the Republican Party, or of the majority in Congress by whom the reconstruction acts in their present shape were passed. They are anxious for reconstruction as speedily as it can be effected on the basis laid down. The country cherishes the same desire. "The people want reconstruction completed as early as possible, compatible with justice and safety," truly says the Detroit *Post*, which Carl Schurz stamped with radicalism of the straitest sect. And the *Post*, referring to this scheme of delay and disorganization, shows that there is no excuse for it in the necessities of the case.

"We doubt whether Congress, in any event, will totally abolish civil government at the South, and supplant it with a purely military government. But it may be deemed necessary to expressly declare the subordination of the civil government to the military; and, in unmistakable terms, to compel the civil State governments to derive all their authority and depend for their existence upon the will of the military commanders. This can be done in language which it will be impossible for Presidential sophistry to evade, and so guarded that any further interference by the Executive will render him liable to impeachment for a direct crime against the law."

By this course the whole ground may be covered, without in any manner delaying the work now in progress. The law, as it is, explicitly and absolutely makes the State Governments of the South subordinate in everything to military authority. What more is needed? Mr. Stanbery doubts and the President demurs, but the law is unmistakable. At least it may be made so, without the opening of any new issue, by the declaratory act which Mr. Schenck has suggested. More than that is not wanted, and more cannot be attempted without a scandalous disregard of the terms solemnly offered to the Southern people.

The Fire Department—Efficiency and Economy.

The Fire Commissioners must be commended for their endeavor to supplement the introduction of new life and spirit into the Department, by measures of economy which are greatly needed.

It was the duty of the new Board to proceed in the order they did. They were entirely right in getting rid of useless, lazy, and incompetent hands, and in filling their places with better men, even if it involved a temporary addition to the monthly pay-roll. Confidence in the working of the new system had to be established. The Department had got into bad repute—and not without reason. Its early organization would have been dearly maintained, if $50,000 instead of $700,000 had covered the year's expenses. The men, under a lax discipline, were seldom up to time. For the better part of a whole season fires, in five cases out of six, got the better of them. Comparisons between the new and the old organizations were drawn to the disadvantage of the former. Distrust in the system was becoming all but universal. Another year of similar management would have effectually damned it.

The new Commissioners, then, had uphill work to start with. They had indeed a heavier undertaking than if they had to organize the system from the beginning—in so far as they aimed at the revival or the creation of public confidence. Their work, however, has borne fruit. And the time has now come for them to enter upon a keen and searching inquest into the subject of expenditure. The Commissioners, we believe, hold that they are not bound to consider $700,000 the minimum or the average appropriation necessary to provide the City with an efficient fire force. They regard it as part of their duty to see whether a smaller sum will not suffice; to find out where there have been leakages, and how these can be most effectually stopped. One leak, we apprehend, they must have found in the Supply Department. Hereafter this is to be managed on the principle of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army. The officer in charge of the supplies, after the 1st of July, is to make his issues only upon a requisition drawn up in proper form. This has to be examined and signed by the President of the Board before it is presented to the storekeeper. Checks will thus be put upon the business branch of the Department which will at once prevent carelessness or fraud from creeping into the administration.

The officer appointed is said to have had experience in the army which will admirably qualify him for the post. Let him be encouraged to look for public favor and substantial recompense for unceasing vigilance and fidelity. He may save to the taxpayers tens of thousands of dollars every year if he thoroughly knows the duty assigned to him and is prepared, at all hazards, to perform it.

During the next ten days the vigilance, activity and temper of the Commissioners and the officers of the Department generally will be tested to the very utmost. The established and recognized nuisances that are inseparable from the National Anniversary week brings in their train a regular succession of fires. Portland, laid in ruins a year ago, is already almost out of mind. The calamity which brought ruin to ten thousand citizens was traceable, as every one knows, to the licensed incendiarism of the day. But it will take many such calamities to prove a sufficient warning against permitting the usual facilities for a general conflagration. Meantime it is some consolation to find that our Commissioners are on the alert. Their forecast may do something for us. It deserves, at least, to be mentioned to their credit.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *World* says the Attorney-General's opinion on Reconstruction was "pounced upon" by the more rabid and reckless Radicals as a pretext for a July session. This is hardly accurate; "pouncing" does not describe the process. The "reckless Radicals" had been longing for a July session for purposes of their own, but the more moderate Republicans opposed it,—saying there was no excuse for it, inasmuch as the work of reconstruction was going on well, and the President was aiding rather than resisting or interfering with it. The reason was cogent and no session would have been held but for the Attorney-General, who stepped in and swept away the argument on which the moderate men of the party had successfully relied. In politics, as in diplomacy, too much zeal is apt to be mischievous.

Jeff. Thompson, whose manly and straight-out letter to the Louisville *Journal* we published on Monday, was in some respects a representative Southwestern soldier, and in now writing that he "heartily concurs in the sentiments of Gen. Jas. Longstreet," and "can go further than Gen. Longstreet," his declaration has unusual significance. We very well remember his repeated assertions, during the war, that he fought on the pure Slavery issue, not on the mere secession issue. The end of the war found him in command of an irregular Transmississippi force, 7,000 or 8,000 strong, mostly in northern Arkansas. When his surrender was demanded, he declared he "would hope not to yield as long as Jeff. Davis lived, and there was a rebel Secretary of War." But after Lee, Johnston and Taylor had surrendered, Thompson called his forces together, and on the 5th of June, 1865, had them paroled. "I tell you, plainly, that I never fought the United States because I hated the United States," says Jeff. Thompson, and the sentence is worth pondering. If it be true, as this soldier and others have said, that they did not love the Union less, but African Slavery more, then already the hopeless extinction of Slavery has cast down the only barrier to a truer allegiance than ever to the Republic. Such honest declarations from the men-at-arms of the South contain a world of hope and promise, because they show logically and satisfactorily how loyalty is still practicable there.

The City of Boston has done itself honor in the noble welcome it has given to President Johnson. The "unbounded hospitality of the Bostonians, without distinction of party or creed," was the most striking feature of the visit, according to our correspondent; and the words of Mr. Johnson himself, are at once a sad commentary on other scenes in other places and a grateful eulogy on this. "He thanked God he had come, for throughout the day not one jeer had come up from any quarter;" and again, "not one word of acrimony had reached his ears." We have arrived at an epoch in the history of the Republic when simple politeness to a stranger, and that guest and stranger the Chief Magistrate of the nation, should be an experience too joyful to be reasonably hoped for! But Boston has a historic reputation for courtesy to her public guests. Six Presidents have now shared the hospitality of that city—Washington, Jackson, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Johnson—and it is noteworthy that of these the greater part were not at the time of their visits in political sympathy with the majority of the citizens. To all, however, without distinction, perfect kindness and respect have been shown; and these abundant honors just paid to President Johnson will rebuke by their contrast the rudeness of some cities whose politics are not more opposite to the President's than are those of Boston.

Unhappily, Mexico has not yet, it is to be feared, ended her career of civil war. Santa Anna and Ortega, to be sure, have initiated movements which, by their prompt suppression, promise to be abortive. But Marquez still gathers about him the wrecks of the Imperialist forces, and with them he may prolong the bloody strife. Should he abandon the City of Mexico, and betake himself to the mountains, he could wage war for years. By secret alliances with all the disaffected aspirants for power, like Cortinas, Santa Anna, Ortega, (for principles are nothing with such men,) he could keep the State in a constant turmoil. The position of Juarez will be most precarious, probably, when his victories seem to be completest. Mutations in power are every-day occurrences in Mexico; in 1857, they had three different President's in authority within three weeks. The difficulty with that country is that the party *out* of power is always the most popular, because the *outs*, who have got nothing, are more numerous than the *ins*, who have everything. Let us hope that Juarez will have a happier experience than history warrants us in presaging.

The *Tribune* informs us that a "Union Republican Club" in Jacksonville, Fla., has adopted a series of resolutions, one of which expresses the opinion that the New-York Times is "doubtful in its allegiance to the Republican Party." The *Tribune* thinks this is "hard on the Times." So it is. We should feel very much alarmed by it, if we had not observed that the *Tribune* and its editor both survive the compliments paid them for advocating secession, bailing Jeff. Davis, and insisting that none of the rebels have been guilty of treason. If they can stand *that*, we can stand *this*.

The grandsons of several historical men of the Revolution are defending the reputations of their ancestors against Mr. Bancroft's representations of them, with natural and commendable zeal. They have the right to do this, and historical truth will be vindicated by such controversy. But one of the descendants of Hamilton is reported to have refused the hand of Mr. Bancroft at a private party, saying he "did not shake hands with slanderers." This is simply ridiculous. If there is a Hamilton living who does not know enough not thus to convert a question of history into a private quarrel, he must have descended a great way from the statesman who made the name illustrious.

Any innovation in the habits of our theatres is quite likely to be an improvement. We observe with satisfaction, therefore, that some of them have added to their ordinary performances the task of supervising and regulating the criticisms of the Press. If they don't succeed in this better than in the production of plays, they will deserve commiseration. The interest and value of criticisms in the papers they succeed in controlling, are not very striking, but they please the managers, and that is the chief end of all dramatic criticism.

The frightful increase of fire-damp explosions in the collieries of late, and particularly the extensive and destructive accidents last Fall and Winter in the English coal mines, have incited new research on the subject. One result has been a contrivance for so fastening, or sealing, the safety lamps given to the miners that they cannot be opened without detection, involving such penalty as will impress upon their minds—grown careless by familiarity to danger—the risks to which they put their own and others' lives. Another invention of more pretension, and perhaps of more importance, as taking one step nearer to the cause of trouble, is an apparatus for drawing out collections of fire-damp by a syphon, and still another has been invented for destroying by electricity the explosive gases in temporarily closed portions of the mines before they are again used as workings or passages. The process is in use in the Hartz mines, and now is in process of testing at the Brockmoor Colliery of England. These explosions may be generated at the most distant workings, and when made at such an interior point expel the foul gases toward the main tunnels and ventilating shafts, so that a fresh supply of pure air will soon make that portion of the mine safe to be entered. Deep mining has its drawbacks, but the very obstacles are only incentives to new endeavor, and so are not unmixed evils, though they often prove costly instructors.

No better proof exists of how strongly the tide of travel has set out of the City countrywards, than the advertising columns of the newspapers. Houses for the Summer months, rooms to rent, boarding for the Summer, are at a discount on the island, while in the suburbs they are at a premium. Landlords and landladies are now the suppliants for boarders, just as in Autumn the latter will be at the mercy of the former. What is true of New-York is also true of Brooklyn. A gentleman advertised for boarding the other day in a Brooklyn paper—two or three lines only, inserted once. The next day, as he explained in amusing distress, he got *ninety-eight* answers from Brooklyn; and that, although his advertisement was so limited that most landladies must have found it useless to respond. How many other answers have since been collected, we know not; but perhaps this may stand as an example of how the cities have already become vacated for the country.

It is only a half satisfaction after all that enlightened nations can take in comparing themselves with those whom we term half-civilized. The sleepy-looking Chinese, who fired gunpowder and boxed the compass long before Roger Bacon existed or the Italian philosophers were dreamed of, are not regarded as much of an item in the world's budget of morals and intelligence. And yet within this century their four hundred millions of people have not slain nearly so many of each other in war as the Christians of Europe, who number a third less. During this nineteenth century in Pagan China the proportion of human deaths by human agency has been one in two thousand of the population, while Europeans kill one in every hundred of their fellow Christians; and every hundredth European is a soldier, too, kept at the public expense, though the barbarous Chinese get along with one professional killer in seven hundred. These would be stubborn facts for a missionary to fight. Perhaps in the new commercial relations opening up between these poor heathen and our noble selves we may be able to learn as well as teach a little something.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 25.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S DISPATCH.

Gen. Sheridan's dispatch in reply to the President's request to keep the registration open will not be formally answered until the President returns. Although Gen. Sheridan sent this dispatch to Gen. Grant, it should be understood that orders and communications respecting the execution of the Reconstruction Acts do not necessarily pass through army headquarters, but go to the President through the Adjutant-General's Office of the War Department. Gen. Grant's official action or expression of opinion is not at all involved in the instructions to military commanders on this subject, and whatever may be sent to him or by him is more a matter of courtesy than of official duty. This being the case, it is not likely that he will give Gen. Sheridan any official instructions on the subject of which the latter writes, as some seem to think.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPINION.

It has transpired that the second opinion of of the Attorney-General, involving the powers of military commanders, was fully considered in Cabinet meeting before the President left, and action thereupon was as complete and final as upon the opinion regarding registration, it having been discussed and voted on in separate sections. The opinion was put in the form of a summary of points, like the first, and all the members voted yea except the Secretary of War, who voted nay and submitted his reasons in writing. A record was kept of the proceedings, and Mr. Stanton's reasons in writing entered thereon at his own request. He asked that the proceedings be made public, as was ordered in the case of the first opinion, and a vote was taken on this request, when all voted in the negative except Mr. Stanton himself. It is understood that a circular embodying the last opinion will be issued in a few days, for the information and instruction of the military commanders.

THE JULY SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Members of Congress are already beginning to arrive, in view of the approaching session. Gov. Boutwell, Gen. Boutwell, Mr. Eldredge, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, arrived to-day. Gen. Schenck, Judge Bingham and Mr. Marshall, of Ohio, have been here some days. Senator Yates, of Illinois, writes that he will be here on Friday, and Senator Trumbull on Monday.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Judiciary Committee, which adjourned until the 26th inst., expect to have a quorum to-morrow. Gov. Boutwell arrived this evening, and Messrs. Thomas, Williams and Lawrence will be here in the morning. Messrs. Eldridge and Marshal, the Democratic members of the Committee, are already here. The Chairman, Mr. Wilson, has written that he cannot be here until Monday next. The Committee will meet, but will not take any important action until all the members are here.

THE ORDNANCE COMMITTEE.

The Special Ordnance Committee, which took a recess until to-day, again found itself without a quorum, Gen. Schenck, Gen. Butler and Senator Cameron, only just half the Committee, being here. They will await the arrival of the other members, who are now daily expected in view of the approaching session.

MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

Col. John Hoy, Charge d' Affairs to Austria, is in the city, and will leave in a few days for his post of duty.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 25.

HEIRS OF SOLDIERS.

The Acting Secretary of the Interior, Hon. William T. Otto, has just rendered a decision on the rule by which the legitimacy of a child is to be determined in the administration of the pension laws. The Commissioner of Pensions held that the term "legitimate child," employed in the pension laws, without any disqualifying expression, was used in the common law acceptation; and that by the common law all ante-nuptial children were illegitimate. The Acting Secretary holds differently on a case arising under the second section of the Pension Act of July 25, 1866, which provides "That the pensions to the widows of deceased soldiers or sailors having children by such deceased soldiers or sailors, be increased at the rate of $2 per month for each child of such soldier or sailor, under the age of sixteen years." An act of the New-Hampshire Legislature, approved July 3, 1860, declares that where parents of children born before marriage, afterward intermarry and recognize such children as their own, such children shall inherit equally with other children under the statute of distribution, and shall be deemed "legitimate." The child thus legitimated by the law of New-Hampshire, is legitimate in the sense in which the term is used in the pension laws, and therefore as much entitled to a pension as if born in lawful wedlock. A child was born in New-Hampshire on Aug. 18, 1861, of a woman then *sole* and unmarried, who married in that State on Nov. 28, 1861. The parties subsequently to their marriage recognized the child. The husband enlisted in a New-Hampshire regiment, and perished in the military service in the United States, and in the line of duty; his widow was pensioned, and on the taking effect of the act above quoted, she applied for an increase on account of the child. The Acting Secretary decided that the child thus legitimated by the law of the place of its birth, of the domicil of its parents, and of their marriage, would as clearly be entitled to a pension in the event of its surviving its mother, as if it had been born in lawful wedlock, and that the mother was entitled to the increase of pension which she claimed.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP.

The statute under which agricultural college scrip was issued, restricts the location of it to a quantity not exceeding 1,000,000 acres in any one State, the law making no restriction with regard to Territories, and it is learned from the proper official source that the number of acres located with this scrip has been as follows in the four States below mentioned: Missouri, 147,360 acres; Michigan, 982,400 acres; Iowa, 1,280 acres; Oregon, 320 acres. The area actually located in Michigan exceeded 1,000,000 acres; but it has been reduced as above by cancellation of illegal locations.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

Returns have been made to the General Land Office showing that during the months of April and May last five hundred and forty-five farms, comprising in the aggregate forty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two acres, have been added to the productive force of Alabama, under the Act of Congress approved June 21, 1866, providing for the disposal of public lands for homesteads and actual settlement in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

In the Court of Claims to-day judgments were rendered against the United States in favor of the following persons to wit: Andrew J. Richardson, to the amount of $48,735; Randall & Smith, to the amount of $100,000; DeWitt C. Crowell, to the amount of $1,551; C. D. Gilmore—the amount is not announced.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $659,984. The receipts for customs from New-York from June 8 to 15th inclusive, amounted to $1,895,358.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Depredations in Arizona—Cessation of Hostilities on the Platte River—The Black Hills Exploring Expedition to be Abandoned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, June 23.

Arizona advices to the 8th of June state that a scouting party under Col. INGLES, which had just returned, has had several engagements with the Indians, killing two and wounding a number. Gen. GREGG has been through Santa Maria and Williams Fork country, but discovered no traces of Indians. He attributes the depredations recently committed by Indians to bands from Colorado and from east of Prescott.

It is rumored that Capt. YOUNG's company of the Eighth Cavalry, at Mojave, have mutinied and killed the Captain and his Lieutenant. Gen. GREGG says he would make short work of the redskins if he had six or eight companies of cavalry.

Col. L. F. WRIGHT is recovering from a serious illness resulting from working one day in the Moss mine. The accounts from the mines are encouraging. PARSONS' lode is being vigorously developed. The Vulture Well is working successfully.

A Prescott letter says the Democrats carried the county at the late election by 50 majority. The ranches are looking finely. Two men were killed by Indians twenty-five miles from Prescott on the 2d inst. Gen. GREGG is planning an extensive expedition to Tonto Basin.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 25th.

Omaha dispatches report a general cessation of Indian hostilities along the Platte River route. Gen. AUGUR had reached Fort Laramie from Fort Morgan, and reports all well. Capt. MIX's cavalry had been scouting on the headwaters of the Republican River, in all directions, for eight days—going 140 miles south.

He returned to Fort Sedgwick on Saturday, having seen no Indians, nor any signs of them. Gen. POTTER had returned from Pole Creek Crossing, after an absence of four days, without seeing any Indians. Col. GREEN, with five companies of infantry and one of cavalry, left Fort Phil. Kearny on the 4th of June with supplies for Fort C. F. Smith, nine miles north of which post communication had been cut off all Winter.

The Indians seem to have left the Platte River Valley, some going north and west, and others going south. The latter are undoubtedly those who made the raid on the Smoky Hill Route and the Kansas Pacific Railway, on Saturday last. Fresh outrages on the Arkansas, in the vicinity of Fort Dodge and along the the Santa Fé route, are reported, and it is not impossible that the theatre of war will be changed from the Platte and Smoky Hill route to the Arkansas and south of it.

A St. Joseph's special dispatch says that Gen. TERRY and Gen. SHERMAN have each written letters to the Governor of Dakotah, advising the postponement of the contemplated exploring expedition to the Black Hills. They say that the country is still conceded Indian land, and that any attempt to occupy it by whites, will be resisted by the Indians, and that in the present condition of affairs, the Government cannot furnish protection to the expedition.

The telegraph line between Fort Cooper and South Pass, for a distance of one hundred and seventy-five miles, is now, and has been for two weeks, in the hands of the Indians.

A Coach Attacked by Indians—Four Men Killed.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Tuesday, June 25.

A passenger from Denver City gives the particulars of the attack on two coaches, containing four passengers and guard, by 100 Indians, on the 15th inst. It was a running fight, and continued for an hour and a half.

GEORGE W. BROWNELL, of Galena, Ill., aged 60 years, was killed, and H. BLAKE, of Philadelphia, was wounded in the shoulder. S. J. HARRISON, of Boston, escaped uninjured. Two soldiers and one driver were also killed. The Indians were eventually repulsed.

Nearly 1,000 railroad men have been driven back by Indians near Fort Harker, and a large amount of stock stolen and other property destroyed. The work on the road has consequently been suspended. Gen. HANCOCK left Fort Wallace on last Tuesday for Denver, with 100 men, to clear the route.

Gen. SHERMAN left to-day for St. Louis.

A large amount of arms and ammunition has gone forward to arm the railroad employes.

Many arrows of the Sioux and Cheyennes were found, showing that a portion of the force of Northern warriors has been transferred from the Platte to the Smoky Hill route.

The Indians were armed with rifles, revolvers and bows and arrows.

Don JUAN JOSE BALK, from Tocorro, Mexico, reports that his train was attacked twelve miles from Fort Dodge, by Kiowas, killing two and wounding three of his men, and carrying off a boy twelve years old, together with sixty-two head of cattle and seven horses.

Don JUAN MONTAYA lost thirty-three mules at Cimmason Crossing.

Incendiary Fire at Council Bluffs—Empire Block Destroyed.

OMAHA, Neb., Tuesday, June 25.

A destructive fire occurred in Council Bluffs, Iowa, last night. The building destroyed is the large and fine brick Empire Block, the largest and finest block in the city. It was entirely destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, who threw rockets between the block and a frame dwelling-house. The frame house instantly caught fire, and the fire spread rapidly over the whole block. The steam fire engineers unaccountably were delayed until the fine structure was in ruins. The Omaha fire-engines were transferred over the Missouri River to the Iowa side as soon as possible, and did good service in preventing the spread of the fire. The following firms are the sufferers: No. 1. MEYER's billiard saloon, loss $5,000; insured for $3,000; Judge STREET's office, the Mayor's and Register's offices, and the United States Land Office; the books and property mostly were saved, though damaged considerably. No. 2. BREWSTER & Co., wholesale grocers; loss $75,000; insurance not reported. No. 3. R. P. SNOW; loss $30,000; insurance not reported; third story, G. ROBINSON, billiard room; loss $3,000. No. 4. J. B. HOFFMAN; loss $5,000; insurance full. The books and papers of the bank in this part of the building were all saved; second story, WOODBURY & BILLINGS, architects; loss $2,000; third story: the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* printing office entirely destroyed; loss $6,000; insurance $3,000; C. P. SMITH's warehouse, filled with grain, loss probably $6,000; a new dwelling-house, unoccupied, $1,500. The total loss of property destroyed is estimated at $200,000. Several of the firms were insured in New-York insurance offices.

The Winooski at Fortress Monroe—Forty Cases of Yellow Fever on Board.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 24.

The United States steamer *Winooski* suddenly and unexpectedly arrived in the harbor this morning from Matanzas, and immediately upon anchoring hoisted a yellow flag at the fore, a signal of some contagious disease being on board. She was shortly afterward boarded by Col. WHYTAL, the Assistant Quartermaster at this port, and Dr. COOPER, the Post Surgeon, who made a critical examination of the cases, some forty in number, which were, however, confined to the seamen, but found that the disease, as is usual in cases of yellow fever, when a colder climate is reached, had assumed a milder form, and that they would all recover. A dispatch-boat was sent to Admiral ROWAN for instructions, and the gunboat will be ordered North in a few days, either to Portsmouth, N. H., or Portland, Me.

The epidemic was spreading very rapidly, and would have soon disabled the entire crew, had not they started so quick for the North. Only one case was lost, JAS. COOPER, a coal-heaver, who was buried at sea.

The Duel Murder Trial at Charleston—Present to Firemen.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, June 25.

The trial of BOAG, the surviving principal, and both the seconds in the recent duel, for murder, was begun to-day, and excited intense interest. There is an array of eminent counsel engaged, and it is expected the case will be given to the jury to-morrow.

The hose-reel presented by the York Volunteer Firemen's Association to the Columbia firemen, arrived by steamer to-day, and was received by a delegation from the Charleston Fire Department.

Shooting Affray at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 25.

A shooting affray in the street to-day resulted in the death of COLUMBUS FORNSHALL, keeper of a restaurant No. 92 West Baltimore-street, by FRANK HART, a printer, engaged in the *Gazette* office.

The cause of the difficulty was the alleged slandering of FORNSHALL's wife by HART, who boarded in the former's house. FORNSHALL accused HART of circulating the slander, which the latter denied, when FORNSHALL knocked him down. HART then drew a pistol and shot his assailant, killing him almost instantly.

Second Trial of Petroleum as Fuel for Steam Vessels.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 25.

The second trial of burning petroleum for generating steam was made to-day on the Government steamer *Palos*, while towing the schoolship with the Presidential party on board down the harbor. The President, Commodore RODGERS and others manifested much interest in the practical working of this important invention. The trial was entirely successful.

Maryland State Constitutional Convention.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 25.

The State Constitutional Convention to-day adopted a resolution appointing a committee of twenty-four to wait on President JOHNSON on his return from Boston *en route* to the National Capital.

His arrival at Annapolis will be the occasion of an enthusiastic demonstration.

Senator Howard on the "Opinion of the Attorney-General."

From the Washington Chronicle.

DETROIT, Friday, June 21, 1867.

I have perused the two opinions of Attorney-General STANBERY, interpreting the two Reconstruction acts; acts which in my judgment needed no interpretation, but which expressed upon their face in plain language the purpose and intention of Congress. The liberty which the Attorney-General has artfully taken with them by way of "interpretation" evinces, not the intention of Congress, not the import of the language they employ, but the intention of Mr. STANBERY and his client to fritter away by cunning glosses and a bold misuse of technical rules of construction whatever there is in those statutes in conflict with the claim of power on the part of the Executive to reconstruct and rehabilitate the rebel States. I look upon this mining process as most dangerous. It is the scheme of a special pleader dexterously using the implements of his art. Not daring to advise the President boldly to refuse to carry those laws faithfully into execution, he seeks to reach the same end by indiscretion, and affects to draw from the statutes themselves the monstrous conclusion that Congress has, by their terms, given legal sanction to Mr. JOHNSON's usurped State Governments—a sanction that places them all above and independent of the military authority of the United States, although the first Reconstruction Act declares in terms that "all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void." If, then, this military authority is exerted in opposition to State authority, which must yield? Mr. STANBERY says the military authority, while the statute says the action of the State authority is "null and void." The supremacy of the former is thus rendered too plain to admit of doubt, and consequently needs no construction, no special pleading. Again, the same statute declares it to be the "duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property." Mr. STANBERY's opinion goes upon the ground that there are no rights of person or property except such as are created or recognized by the laws of the State, and that therefore this protection is necessarily subsidiary to those laws, that it is, indeed, their mere handmaid; and that in extending this protection the military agent of Congress has but to inquire what is the State law, or what is the decision of the State Court touching the "right" in question, and is bound to maintain the "right," in either case, with the sword of the United States. A volume of testimony already taken by the Joint Committee on Reconstruction shows that in most cases this is to deny and withhold protection from the aggrieved party rather than give it to him. It is using the military power of the United States to uphold the very wrong, the very evil, which Congress intended to remove.

Nothing so amazing or absurd has, so far as I know or believe, ever emanated from an Attorney-General of the United States; and you do well to remind the members of Congress of their high duty to be in their seats on the 3d of July, and ready to interpose such powers as they have to arrest this artfully contrived scheme of evading the force of a system of legislation intended, and well and plainly calculated, to restore the Union upon the principles of eternal justice, and to give peace to our whole country.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. HOWARD.

Address by Major-Gen. Rawlins—The Issues of the War.

By invitation of citizens of Galena, Ill., Major-Gen. RAWLINS, Gen. GRANT's Chief of Staff, delivered an address in that city on Friday evening last, 21st inst., on the issues of the war. After alluding to the fact that his youth and early manhood had been passed in that vicinity, and thanking them for the welcome they had extended to him after four years' participation in the bloodiest war ever waged among men, and two years' cognizance of the restoration of civil authority and constitutional Government from its wreck and ruin, he entered into an elaborate narration of the encroachments of the slave power before the rebellion, and of the pretexts upon which that rebellion was commenced and continued, and traced the course of the National Government throughout the struggle.

The war being concluded, he said, the restoration of the States which had been in rebellion required the action of both President and Congress. Mr. JOHNSON, who had succeeded to the Presidency, entered at once upon this important duty, and had the Southern States filled their offices with men of the most approved loyalty among them, recognized not only the the settlement of the question of secession, but also the settlement of citizenship of the emancipated race among them and their right to the benefit of all laws for the protection of life, liberty and property equally with the white race, and extended to such as could read and write, or paid a certain amount of taxes, the right of suffrage as suggested to them by the President, and had chosen representatives to Congress whose loyalty during the war was above question, in addition to their action in ratifying the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery and repudiating the rebel debt, it might have been concurred in by Congress, and approved by the people. But as they did not do this, Congress, through a joint committee of fifteen, known as the Committee on Reconstruction, instituted inquiry into the character of their laws and Governments, and their manner of administering justice, pending which their representatives were refused admission into Congress.

He then argued that the condition of the country at the close of the war, and the neglect in the South to secure and protect the rights and liberties of the freedmen, demanded of Congress the enactment of the Civil Rights Bill; that Congress, having inquired into the character of the Provisional Governments of the South, and found them both illegal and anti-Republican, it was its duty to refuse them representation and to provide for the establishment of other Governments therein on the basis of republican equality, and that the Constitutional Amendment proposed by the last Congress was a necessity created by the war, which Congress did right in proposing and in making its ratification a prerequisite of the recognition of any Government in the rebel States. After explaining the provisions of the Military Bill, he said:

That the objects and purposes of the acts are constitutional there can be no reasonable question, nor do I think the manner and means adopted by the Government to secure these objects unconstitutional. That the use of the military authority contained in these laws was necessary to enable the Government to perform its constitutional obligations, there is no doubt. In all its efforts through the civil authorities it had, we might say, wholly failed. And under that provision of the Constitution authorizing Congress to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government, the President and Congress are the judges of the necessity, and, having determined it, the validity of their acts, being purely political, cannot be questioned.

After urging that all Northern States which have not yet established impartial suffrage should do so promptly, he continued: There need be no apprehension of danger to our institutions from the extension of the elective franchise to the African race, on account of their great number and ignorance. The love of liberty and of forms of free Government are too much a part of the American character ever to be effected in any such way. The men of the South who made the determined and desperate fight for the enslavement of the African, because of his value as property, nevertheless love and appreciate liberty for themselves. And the African, elevated from the degradation of Slavery, will rise rapidly in the scale of knowledge, and he will not fail "to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom." And that peace, so long desired, but which can never be had in a Government like ours, while a political right accorded to one is denied to another, will prevail through all the land. Nor need fears be entertained of danger to the people's liberties from the army. The army is of the people and has ever been with the Government, and no one has, or ever will be, mad enough in their purpose to destroy the liberties of the country to rely upon its assistance. On the contrary the first thing they would do, would be to get rid of it. What did the leaders in the rebellion just closed do—with the Secretary of War, FLOYD; the Adjutant-General of the Army, COOPER; the Quartermaster-General of the Army, JOE JOHNSTON, and the Chief of Staff to the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army, LEE—all in their interest? Did they concentrate the army in the neighborhood of Richmond or Harper's Ferry, that they might at the opportune moment seize the Capitol and the Government of the United States? Far from it. They placed it beyond the people's reach, virtually abolished it, and sent our ships of war into the furthest seas; and, to-day, whatever may be said to the contrary, there are no men in all the United States more anxious to have the people of the South comply with the requirements of the Government, that they may be relieved of the exercise of the authority that has been imposed upon them, than are the five military commanders there; and whatever they may do, you may rest assured, is intended by them to facilitate the complete restoration of civil authority and to end their military power.

Nor need the people have fears of danger to their liberties from the Supreme Court of the United States. The recent decision on the Military Commission and Test Oath cases, that seemed to create such uneasy apprehensions in the public mind, were in the interest of individual liberty and the vindication of men's rights under the Constitution, and not the imposing of disabilities on them. They do not seek to deny the validity of military tribunals in States and districts where all civil tribunals were suspended or destroyed by actual war, or where resultant from that war the civil tribunals had ceased to protect society by the punishment of offenders against it.

We are coming into the realization of a Republican Government, the grandeur and glory of which was in the contemplative minds of JEFFERSON and MADISON, and had the same state of society existed at the end of their rebellion as existed at the end of ours, the inheritance of it and its blessings from them would have been all that remained to us to do. And if our experiment of manhood suffrage to all without distinction of race proves the success we believe it will, we may hope to see our Republican principles engrafted upon all the other Governments of the world, and the inalienable rights declared by our fathers in their Declaration of Independence enjoyed by all mankind.

Ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia.

Ex-Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN, of Georgia, in a letter correcting some misstatements made by a Southern correspondent of a Northern paper, says:

My sincere desire is to see the Union restored as speedily as possible, and with it amnesty for the past and fraternity and harmony for the future—each section bearing its just share of the burdens, and receiving its fair proportion of the benefits of a common Government. I have used all legitimate arguments in my power to convince the people of the South that, after a faithful compliance with the terms prescribed by Congress, they will redeem their pledge by our admission, and that we shall reënter with sufficient strength to be respected, and, by wise and prudent counsels, to secure in future the protection of the Government and the sympathy and good-will of the other sections of the Union.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Fatal Result of an Affray—An Open Verdict Rendered by the Coroner's Jury.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday afternoon over the body of MICHAEL FLYNN, a native of Ireland, 27 years of age, and who resided at No. 75 Washington-street, whose death was the result of a blow over the left eye with the butt end of a pistol in the hands of JOHN BRUGGMAN, during an affray on Pier No. 7, North River, on the 18th inst. It appears that the deceased began the quarrel and threatened BRUGGMAN's life, who endeavored to avoid a collision, and after being struck by FLYNN drew a pistol and dealt him a blow on the head with the butt end. FLYNN declined to make any complaint against BRUGGMAN and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. The following is a synopsis of the more important evidence adduced:

The first witness examined was *Officer Cornelius Reed*, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who testified that on the 18th inst., at half past one o'clock, he found the deceased at No. 75 Washington-street, sitting on the sidewalk, suffering from the effects of a blow with the butt end of a pistol, which he said had been inflicted by a man named John Bruggman on Pier No. 7 North River, and he conveyed him to the Station-house.

William Dalzell, Jr., testified that he is a clerk employed by the New-York and Baltimore Transportation Company; the prisoner had been employed by the Company some eight or nine years; was always a sober and industrious man; the deceased had been employed off and on by the Company; he was intemperate and addicted to drink, so much so that the Company discharged him; had heard the deceased threaten the prisoner and say he would take his life and murder him; on being questioned why he made these remarks, said he had an old grudge against Bruggmann.

Robert Riddle had heard the deceased threaten the prisoner's life. John Blair saw Flynn strike Bruggman, and heard him threaten his life. John Meyer and Michael D. Burk saw the prisoner strike deceased with the butt end of a pistol and put the weapon back in his pocket.

D. McLean Forman, M. D., House Surgeon Bellevue Hospital, testified to the nature of the injuries, and stated that the cause of death was acute meningitis, the result of an injury done to the brain at the time Flynn received the blow on the forehead.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by injuries inflicted with a pistol at the hands of JOHN BRUGGMANN, but whether in self-defence or not we are unable to say."

The prisoner was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FOURTH OF JULY AND TAMMANY SOCIETY.—The laying of the corner-stone of the new Tammany Hall, in Fourteenth-street, adjoining the Academy of Music, is to take place on the 4th of July, and Mayor HOFFMAN, Messrs. JAS. B. NICKERSON, DOUGLASS TAYLOR and JAS. WATSON, a Special Committee appointed by the Tammany Society, are making elaborate preparations for the celebration of the occasion and the day. At 9:30 A. M. on the 4th the Society will meet at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and thence march to the place where the new building is to stand. Mayor HOFFMAN will lay the corner-stone, with appropriate ceremonies, at 10 o'clock. The Society will then proceed to Irving Hall, where Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK will deliver an address and speeches are expected from Gov. ENGLISH, of Connecticut; Senator STOCKTON, of New-Jersey; SAMUEL COX and others. The Declaration of Independence will be read, and music will be furnished by Grafulla's Band and a glee club. The Democratic organizations of the various Wards will join in the procession.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Fenton, Commander Morris, U. S. N., and Rev. W. Radcliff, Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Mr. D'Antas, the Portuguese Minister, is at the Brevoort House. Senator Grimes, Iowa, and Judge Sherman, Ohio, are at the Hoffman House. Gen. West, Mississippi, Gen. Hoke, North Carolina; Gen. J. A. Green, Syracuse, Hon. Thomas Hillhouse, Albany; Hon. J. Howland, Fishkill, and Col. Fry, California, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Tower, U. S. A., Col. Straight, Indiana, and E. L. Davenport, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge R. H. King, Albany, is at the Coleman House.

FATAL RESULT OF A FALL.—On the 19th inst., Mrs. CAROLINE FREER, aged 35 years, residing at No. 328 Spring-street, attempted to hang out some clothes by standing on a barrel on a rear balcony, but she slipped and fell into the area, suffering such severe injuries that death ensued on Monday evening. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

YACHTS AND TONNAGE FEES.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that yachts coming from a foreign port must pay the usual fee of thirty cents a ton, on coming into port, like other vessels when under register returning from a foreign voyage. A well-known yachtsman refused to pay these fees recently, on the return of his vessel from Europe, and the decision of the Secretary was thus called forth.

SUDDEN DEATH ON A STEAMER.—While the steamer *River Queen* was coming down the East River at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a passenger named Mrs. JAMES H. PRICE, an aged lady, died very suddenly in her stateroom. The Fourth Ward Police were informed of the fact, and notified Coroner GOVER to hold an inquest.

NEW-JERSEY.

PROBABLE SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT.—Mr. WM. B. STELLE, of the firm of CLARKE & STELLE, clothiers, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 204 Jersey-avenue, Jersey City, by cutting the artery in his right arm. Mrs. STELLE being unwell, Mr. STELLE occupied a sleeping-room adjoining his wife. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. STELLE heard the noise as of a falling body in her husband's bedroom, and on going in found him lying on the floor and the bed covered with blood. The inmates in the house were aroused and physicians were called in, and all possible means adopted to save the life of the unfortunate man. Up to last evening he was still alive, but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mr. STELLE has been laboring under temporary insanity for several weeks.

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.—Yesterday morning at an early hour a stock train on the Erie Railway, bound for New York, broke in two while between Hobokus and Ridgewood, which fact was not known to the engineer. On the down grade between the above stations the speed of the train was slackened as usual. The result was that the detached portion of the train, gaining in speed as it proceeded, overtook and crashed into the other portion, smashing the bumpers of about a dozen cars, and turning one up on end. The brakeman was somewhat bruised, and the fireman, named BONNELL, was badly cut about the head. The stock sustained no serious injury, but the smashup blocked up the down track, causing a delay of two hours to the Cincinnati express train and of an hour to the Suffren accommodation train.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—Five men, named JOHN CHASMER, HENRY CHASMER, ANDREW J. SIGLER, JOSEPH and WM. DANIELSON, Jrs., residents of Union Hill, were arrested and taken before Squire POST, of that place, charged with having committed a felonious assault and battery on JOHN MANNE on Saturday night. MANNE was kicked and beaten about the head and body in the most brutal manner, from the effects of which he is now confined to his bed. The cause of the trouble did not transpire. The prisoners were required to give bail in the sum of $500 each to appear for trial at the next term of Court.

Making Watches in America.

What is the time? American, decidedly! Ten years ago it was Swiss, or English, or French. Now, ask your nearest live, progressive, patriotic neighbor. The watch he pulls out in reply is labeled, not "Geneva," nor "Liverpool," nor "Versailles," but "Waltham, Massachusetts." What has wrought the change? And what were earliest modes for measuring the pace of that old Mower whose scythe is always sharp and whose barns are never full?

The sun-dial was the first. It is among the oldest of human inventions. Chaldean Kings used it in Babylon. Charming old Herodotus found it in Egypt while taking notes to depict "the small as well as the great estates of men."

Next came the clepsydra. It was a glass vessel from which water ran out through a little aperture at the bottom. It was a sort of household tide. The height of water told the hour. To the question, "How late is it?" fancy the answer: "Four o' the clepsydra."

Chaldea, India, China used it. PLATO found it in Egypt—perhaps upon one of his oil-peddling expeditions—and carried it home with him. Greeks and Romans employed it in courts to limit their voluble lawyers. Like his cotemporaries, ARISTOTLE mentions it. If he *did* keep the drug-store in Athens, doubtless one stood upon his counter and told him when to go to dinner, and when to shut up shop. JULIUS CÆSAR, from whom our July (why is it here before the time?) derives its name, found it among the rude Britons. And CALIPH HAROUN AL RASCHID, hero of the Arabian tales, sent to the great CHARLEMAGNE gifts of a tent, an elephant, a clepsydra, and the keys of the Holy Sepulchre—just as Mr. SEWARD, by the Japanese Commissioners, will send to the Tycoon an omnibus, a buffalo, an American watch, and a combination safe.

Sand is more convenient and less variable than water; so the hour-glass crowded out the clepsydra.

Good King ALFRED burned candles to mark the hours. At least we were taught so; but pitiless investigators—who, as HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSON says, "ask questions and never dream"—may have disproved it; they disprove all the good stories about him. It ought to be a penal offence to raise a historic doubt on any subject whatever.

LINNÆUS had a more royal luxury. The great botanist wooed Nature till she whispered him her closest secrets and showed him her shyest habits. He so arranged a circle of flowers that one opened every hour. He could always tell the time by fresh blossoms. Rare floral clock. If the Connecticut factories could only give us that. It was like a perfect human life—every new hour marked by a new bloom and beauty.

In Europe clocks first appeared in monasteries 800 years ago. Monks attributed their invention to the Saracens, people, to the devil. Two centuries later they were common, for sad-eyed DANTE sings of their striking. And hence have sprung all horological curiosities, from the great clock of Strasbourg, with its pedestrian, gymnastic saints, down to our curious mantel ornaments of Prussian handiwork, which tell their owner hour, day, month, year, sunrise, tides, weather—almost everything except the condition of his bank account and the state of his wife's temper.

The watch is a lineal descendant of the clock, and like most sons a trifle more flippant and pretentious than its honest father. Perhaps with cause, for it is a wonder of wonders, a pocket planetary system. It was born in Nuremburg, 400 years ago. HENRY VIII., of wife-killing memory, carried one. So did his cotemporary CHARLES V., who

> "Cast crowns for rosaries away,
> An empire for a cell."

These watches were of rude construction and large as our dessert plates. In SHAKESPEARE's time they had become common among private gentlemen. Says *Malvolio*, in "Twelfth Night:" "I frown the while, and perchance wind up my watch or play with some rich jewel."

In this country watches were little known until after the Revolution. Eighty years ago New-York City, with fifty thousand people, contained about half a dozen. During the war of 1812, while our foreign trade was stopped, a few excellent watches were made at Worcester and Hartford. No others were ever manufactured in America until within the last dozen years. We could not compete with the low prices of European labor. So we imported all our watches—sometimes to the amount of $5,000,000 a year.

But the germs of a revolution had long been planted. A hundred years ago, in Westboro, Mass., a boy was born, to modify the industry, commerce and politics of his country more than any other American who has yet lived. ELI WHITNEY, son of a poor farmer and mechanic, like the traditional Yankee, could make anything he ever saw, with a pocket-knife and a post ax. Given these two implements, he constructed all other needed tools as fast as he required them. At 15 he made wrought iron nails (scarce and high during the Revolution;) then the pins with which our grandmothers fastened their bonnets. He worked his way through Yale, repairing its philosophical apparatus which Professors believed could not be mended on this side of the Atlantic; found his habitual recreation in working with carpenter's tools; graduated at 27; and soon after, while in Georgia, studying law, invented the Cotton Gin. That made cotton one of our great staples; rendered slave labor profitable; and in two generations so changed the industry and sentiment of the South as to bring on the great rebellion.

The inventor's experience—it is the old, sad story! If a flying-machine were to start from the Central Park to-morrow and make a successful trip to the moon, a score of men would instantly claim, with some show of proof, that they constructed the same vehicle ten years ago. ELI WHITNEY had the inevitable, long, hard struggle. Courts refused to protect him against infringements; States, growing rich from his ingenious contrivance, treated him with niggardliness and bad faith. His partner died; his manufactory burned down; and in fifteen years his patent expired, to leave him a poorer man for having originated the greatest invention since the steam-engine.

But the Westboro boy was born to success. He foresaw this failure; and years before he had found another channel. In 1798 he contracted to supply the Government, from his new manufactory near New-Haven, with 10,000 muskets in two years. The undertaking was stupendous, and eight years passed before the last gun was delivered. But then he had overcome all difficulties. He filled a new contract for 30,000 more, and the man who had starved on the cotton-gin, which was to render the South powerful and defiant, grew rich on the musket, by which the same South was to be subdued. It was a curious prospective revenge.

Our Springfield rifled muskets, the best in the world, have grown up from the weapon of ELI WHITNEY. But his great achievement was the inauguration of a new *method*. He first employed each workman, not to make a gun, but to perform by machinery one operation upon some one part of the gun. With untiring zeal, year after year, he invented and perfected the needful machines. He first made 10,000 muskets exactly alike, so that a given screw, or spring, or pivot from any one of them would fit any other equally well. Dividing and systematizing labor; machinery for every process; absolute uniformity in each detail—this was the revolutionary idea which pioneer ELI WHITNEY put in practice. It has proved the *characteristic, distinctive American principle in manufactures*. We apply it to everything; comparatively, foreigners apply it to nothing.

The inventor of the ingenious automaton chess-player exhibited it to an Englishman, and he pronounced it "Wonderful!" to a German, and he exclaimed "Impossible!" to a Frenchman, and he cried "Superbe! Magnifique!" then to a Yankee, and he asked: "What'll you bet I can't make one like it?" That was provincial. Imitativeness is not genius. Japanese and Chinamen can copy any machine whatever. And are we not of more value than many Pigtails? The genuine American would wager, not that he could make one like it, but that he could make a million. By the application of WHITNEY's idea—the creation of machines and perfect uniformity of parts—could he reproduce and multiply it indefinitely.

Thus we make our steam engine, which doubles our laboring population; our great printing-press, upon which even the London *Times* (of course it "cannot understand the Americans") is worked; our little sewing-machine, which reduces incalculably the manual labor of American women; our piano, which, after all, does take premiums in Paris; our reapers, which cut the world's wheat; our quartz mills, which supply the world's gold and silver.

This principle, long applied to the clock, had driven out foreign competition. The watch, so minute and so delicate, seemed to offer insuperable obstacles. But fifteen years ago, two sanguine, plucky Bostonians, who made watches by hand, originated a project for making them by machinery. Infusing their own zeal into neighbors, they formed a stock company, obtained $100,000 in subscriptions, and in 1854 the daring enterprise practically began. It was up-hill work; little capital; no experience; no protection; everything to learn; every slave of steel and iron to be created and fashioned before it could do their bidding. They toiled on till 1857, and then failed. Their establishment was sold under the hammer. But they had solved the problem; they *were* making watches by machinery.

Mr. ROYAL E. ROBBINS, on behalf of other parties, bought the establishment, and afterward, to secure himself, had no alternative but to carry it on alone. There were many dark days. Existing machines were imperfect. New ones, too, must be invented, for much work was still done by hand. Many mutations occurred; but Mr. ROBBINS, with unfaltering faith, invested his every dollar in the enterprise, and adhered to it through all changes. He converted it into a stock association, called the American Watch Company, and he is still its Treasurer and Business Manager.

Foreign watches are made by hand, no two exactly alike; each an individual; each subject to the nerves, caprice, idiosyncracies of the maker. But our manufacturers began by making a watch—like a steam-engine—solely by machinery, and with exact uniformity of parts. They have advanced steadily, learning, improving, perfecting, year by year. Their idea was purely American; their machines have all been invented, made and run by Americans. All have originated with their own employes, just as the most ingenious improvements in California and Idaho quartz-mills spring from the working mechanics and miners. Indeed, the Company are satisfied that the reason why we can make watches by machinery, while no other nation can, lies in *the average native ingenuity of the American mind*.

The nice minuteness of these machines is incredible. It is the crowning miracle of modern mechanism. The little scales in our national mints will weigh 1-5,000 part of an ounce of gold; but these automaton watchmakers are greater marvels. Here are instruments cutting threads, *invisible to the naked eye*, in screws of which 300,000 weigh only a pound! Here are exquisite sapphire knives, cutting metallic shavings of which 5,000 are required to make one inch in thickness! Here are microscopic diamond drills, boring into jewels holes like a needle point! Here are inventions for *measuring* as well—machines which determine the 1-10,000th part of an inch, in pivot or jewel-hole, as easily and unerringly as the carpenter's rule measures one foot on a stick of timber!

The factory in Waltham is in a quiet inclosure of seventy acres, far from noise and dust. It is an immense structure, more than 300 feet long, with wings and cross-wings, inclosing great quadrangular courts. Its rooms are light and cheery, like parlors rather than the old close, foul quarters of operatives. Three-quarters of a mile of work benches; seven miles of steam, gas and water pipes; 750 employes, under the ten-hour system—one-third are women. they do the work requiring lightness of touch, quickness, patience. In these qualities they excel the men. In accuracy and precision they equal them; in ingenuity they fall below. When, out of routine, one is "posed" by some new mechanicable obstacle, her tendency is, not to overcome it by herself, but to take the refractory bit of steel or brass, or jewel, to the bench of her nearest masculine neighbor, and ask his help.

The Company make six different sizes. The largest, very heavy and solid, is humorously known as the "Boston style;" your Bostonian likes a great deal of watch for his money. The smallest is an exquisite, dainty little ornament for ladies. Ornament, because, did anybody ever know a lady's watch to be right? It is always too fast, or too slow; or the key was lost last week; or that bungling jeweler spoiled it in repairing. It has not pleased Heaven to endow lovely woman with genius for keeping a watch in order.

Hand-work implies variety. Machinery implies uniformity. It is mathematical, precise, like the operations of nature. In a bushel of these most delicate pinions or wheels, for any given size of the American watch, each is exactly like all the rest. That is the theory. It proves strictly true with this qualification. In polishing an infinitessimal pivot, a tool may be slightly worn, or some condition imperceptible to the senses, may cause a microscopic variation in the cunning mechanism which your waist-coat pocket is to carry—a variation very shadowy, but still enough to make you just too late for the Washington train, or for paying your note at the Eighty-seventh National Bank. Therefore, each pivot is not only carefully fitted and adjusted in its place, but accurately *measured* by these miraculous machines, and a record made of its dimensions. So, when, in any part of the world, a pinion or jewel breaks, by sending the number of your watch to the manufacturers you receive through return mail a new wheel to replace the old, with absolute certainty that it will fit. And thus with any piece.

The American watch has some obvious advantages. It *is* American, from Alpha to Omega. It is cheaper at first cost than foreign competitors. It is simpler; it contains less than half as many pieces, and every new piece involves a new liability to break. It is easier of repair. Beside, the higher grades are warranted perpetually against all mishaps arising from any original defect or weakness. And it bids fair to be more durable.

But how does it keep time? That, after all, is the only question. Its success must be the best answer. The character of a watch is self-revealing. This, on its intrinsic merits, had to fight old prejudice, trade-combinations, established reputations. In ten years it has practically driven out of our markets the English watch, which was our staple importation and in most common use among laboring men, and largely taken the place of other less costly foreign watches. After careful testing it has been adopted as the standard on the Pennsylvania Central, New-York Central and other leading railways where correct time is an absolute necessity. The demand for it has fast increased. At the great Waltham factory one may read its history. Here a wing, there another, beyond a third, added year by year, to meet the growing want. Every season, except 1861, when we were all paralyzed, is commemorated by some such enlargement.

The business, which was bankrupt in 1857, has grown so rapidly that eight years later the Company manufactured 80,000 watches annually. It turns out a complete watch during every two and a half minutes of the working day! The single factory in Massachusetts, under one roof and one supervision, produces more watches annually than all the watchmakers of Old England combined!

This tells the story. The laws of demand and supply are unfailing registers. Other watch factories are beginning to spring up, East and West; but the American Company of Waltham is the pioneer; and thus far, practically, it has occupied the field alone. Its history marks the origin and growth of an interesting and important branch of our national manufactures. It not only proves that Americans alone can make watches by machinery, but watches which are cheaper, simpler, more durable, and keep better time than the same foreign grades. It is American skilled industry, working by machinery and well paid, steadily displacing European skilled industry, working by hand and ill paid.

Most American watches are consumed at home, though orders begin to come in from Cuba and South America. But sooner or later we shall furnish pocket time-keepers for the world. It is manifest destiny.

—*New-York Tribune.*

American (Waltham) Watches.
The best in the world.
For sale everywhere. —*Advertisement.*

American Watches
In every variety, at factory prices.
T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway, and
—*Advertisement.* No. 157 Fulton-street, New-York.

Chill and Fever, or Fever and Ague, as well as intermittent and remittent fevers, are effectually cured by DR. D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE, without a liability of return. Sold everywhere.

"The perfumed light
Steals through the mist of alabaster lamps,
And every air is heavy with the breath
Of orange flowers that bloom
I' the midst of roses."

Such was the flowery land filled with healing airs and life-preserving products, where Dr. DRAKE discovered the chief ingredients of his wonderful tonic medicine—PLANTATION BITTERS—the enchanted tropical island of St. Croix. The PLANTATION BITTERS, combining all the medicinal and tonic virtues of the healing and life-sustaining products of that favored clime, are, without doubt, the world's great remedy for dyspepsia, low spirits, and all other stomachic difficulties.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to cologne, and at half the price.

An Agreeable and Most Desirable Improvement has recently been perfected in CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, growth and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists, fancy goods dealers and fashionable hair dressers. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Both belles and beaux in town and city,
Use BURNETT'S COCOAINE;
And grave and gay, polite and witty,
Pronounce it superfine.
'Tis known no dressing for the Hair
Can with the COCOAINE compare.
This and all of BURNETT's preparations are for sale at No. 532 Broadway, and by druggists everywhere.

Interesting to Travelers—The New Dentifrice.
Dr. LYON's Tooth Tablets; just the thing for traveling: neat and convenient; no spilling or wasting; recommended by the first dentists. Sold by the druggists. Office No. 767 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

American (Waltham) Watches.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
For sale everywhere.

American Watches, in every variety, at factory prices.
T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway, and
No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.

Curtains.
A SPECIALTY, AT
KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

How to Perfume Lake Ontario.—Pour a bottle of PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" into the rapids above the Horse-shoe Fall.

Caution.
We call attention to the fact that imitations of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea services, &c., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus.

GORHAM MFG CO

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest albata, or nickel silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.
GORHAM M'FG CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate, Providence, R. I.

Above ware introduced and for sale at retail by STARR & MARCUS,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 22 John-st.

Genuine Gorham Plated Ware.
A full assortment at the lowest prices.
HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, all the elegant styles Wedding Notes and Cards at old prices.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch."
[*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine. 625 B'way.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—BROWN.—On Tuesday, June 25, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. F. F. Rice and Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh, assisted by Rev. Dr. Moore, of Hempstead, CONSTANT A. ANDREWS to MARY VAN NOSTRAND, daughter of the late William Horace Brown, all of this City.

CAULKINS—WILDEY.—On Wednesday, June 19, at the St. Paul's M. E. Church, in this City, by Rev. Dr. McClintock, D. DOUGLAS CAULKINS, of New-York City, to EMMA, only daughter of John Wildey, of Rye, N. Y.

CAMMANN—FITZ HUGH.—At Hampton, Livingston County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 19, by Rev. W. Ayrault, EDWARD CAMMANN, of Geneva, N. Y., to HELEN KINNAIRD, daughter of Dr. D. H. Fitz Hugh.

MILLER—HOAG.—At Sing Sing, on Tuesday, June 25, by Rev. H. B. Ridgway, FORMAN W. MILLER, of Brooklyn, L. I., to MARY B., only daughter of Israel G. Hoag, of the former place.

PARKER—EAGEN.—On Tuesday, June 25, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Rector, BOWDOIN S. PARKER, of Greenfield, Mass., to KATHARINE HELEN, only daughter of the late John W. Eagen, of New-York.

ROSENMILLER—ROWLAND.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1866, by Rev. H. Knapp, Mr. CHARLES L. ROSENMILLER to Miss SOPHIA C. ROWLAND.

SMEDBERG—RAYMOND.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, June 19, by Rev. O. W. Briggs, Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. R. SMEDBERG, U. S. Army, to FANNY M., daughter of J. W. Raymond.

VALENTINE—NEEDHAM.—On Tuesday, June 18, at Tremont, Westchester County, by Rev. S. G. Appleton, Mr. EDWARD D. VALENTINE to CARRIE E. NEEDHAM.

☞ Boston and Hartford papers please copy.

WHITE—BEDELL.—On Tuesday, June 25, at the residence of the bride's father, in Somers, Westchester County, by Rev. P. H. Burghardt, ALBERT M. WHITE, of New-York City, to NELLIE, daughter of James W. Bedell. No cards.

DIED.

BARTOW.—On Monday, June 24, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., in the 28th year of his age, ROBERT E., son of Robert Bartow.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 26th inst., at 4 P. M., at St. Peter's Church, Westchester. Carriages will be at the Mott Haven Depot upon the arrival of the 2:30 Harlem train from New-York.

BRAINERD.—On Monday, June 24, AGNES M., wife of Dyer Brainerd, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, George W. Dilks, No. 118 Macdougal-st.

CLARK.—On Tuesday, June 25, ELIZABETH, wife of John Clark, in the 74th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVIDSON.—At Panama, on Friday, June 14, of yellow fever, MORRIS MILLER DAVIDSON, late Brevet Major and Lieutenant 176th Regiment New-York Volunteers.

HANSON.—In Harlem, on Sunday, June 23, MATILDA, the beloved wife of Thomas Hanson, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, at 121st-st. and 3d-av., on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HETFIELD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, June 25, at the residence of Joseph L. D. Lyon, SARAH P. HETFIELD, aged 53 years and 6 months, daughter of the late William Hetfield.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services this (Wednesday) afternoon at 4½ o'clock, from the corner of Rahway-av. and Cherry-st., Elizabeth, N. J. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment on Thursday morning. Carriages will be in waiting at the foot of Liberty-st. at 11 o'clock.

MICHALETTI.—On Monday, June 24, HANNAH MICHALETTI, aged 81 years and 6 months.

Her relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, William W. Clay, No. 23 West 31st-st.

PETTIT.—At Lake Placid, Essex County, N. Y., ALFRED D. PETTIT, son of Alfred and Ellen Pettit, and son-in-law of Lawrence G. Fowler, of Pelham Bridge, in his 24th year.

The relatives and friends and members of Lincoln Cavalry are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 26th inst., at 4 P. M., from the Episcopal Church, West Farms.

SIMMONS.—Suddenly, on Monday afternoon, June 24, of congestion of the brain, Dr. JOHN SIMMONS, late resident physician of the City Prison, aged 66 years.

The funeral services will be held at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Thursday afternoon, June 27, at 2 o'clock, directly after which the remains will be taken to the rooms of Crescent Lodge No. 402, F. & A. M., No. 8 Union-square, where a Lodge of Sorrow will be held. Friends of the family and members of the Masonic Fraternity are invited to attend.

☞ The members of Crescent Lodge, No. 402, are hereby summoned and required to attend at their rooms, No. 8 Union-square, on Thursday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, to participate in a Lodge of Sorrow over the remains of our lamented Brother JOHN SIMMONS. WM. R. MERRIAM, Master.

OFFICIAL—[No. 146.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 24, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Christopher-street, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, brown hair, blue eyes, full face, moustache and goatee. Dressed as follows: Red shirt, check vest, blue cloth pants, leather boots, and duck overalls. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company due July 1, 1867, will be paid in GOLD COIN on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

THE ROUND TABLE.
A SATURDAY REVIEW OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, SOCIETY AND ART.
The SIXTH VOLUME of THE ROUND TABLE begins with the first number published in July.
The marked success of this journal warrants its conductors in promising important improvements during the year. Advertisers are reminded that there is now no medium in the country more valuable for addressing the wealthy and cultivated classes than THE ROUND TABLE. Terms of subscription: 1 copy 1 year, $6; 1 copy 2 years, $10. For more detailed terms, circulars, advertisers' rates, &c., address
THE ROUND TABLE,
No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
For sale everywhere.

AMERICAN WATCHES, IN EVERY variety, at factory prices.
T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway, and
No. 157 Fulton-st., New York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer WESER, will close at this office on THURSDAY, June 27, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:55 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS—BLACK or brown, natural, durable, instantaneous, best and cheapest in use; quantity equals any dollar size. Depot No. 95 Duane-st. Sold by all druggists.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 1 Dey-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
are now constructing a Railroad from
OMAHA, NEBRASKA,
westward toward the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
The Company now offer a limited amount of their
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
having thirty years to run, and bearing interest, payable in the City of New-York, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
AT
NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

This road is completed from Omaha 376 miles west, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. An additional portion of 141 miles is under contract to be done September 1 of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific within the year 1870.

MEANS OF THE COMPANY.

United States Six per cent. Thirty-year Bonds, averaging about $28,250 per mile, estimating the distance at 1,565 miles	$44,208,000
The Company's own First Mortgage Bonds, made by act of Congress a first lien on the entire line—same amount	44,208,000
Donation of 20,032,000 acres Government land, the full value of which could not now be realized—estimated at	30,000,000
Total resources, exclusive of capital	$118,416,000

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in. The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

PROSPECTS FOR BUSINESS.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were $261,782. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

VALUE AND SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The bonds now offered are less than ten millions dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty millions dollars have already been expended.

At the present rate of premium on gold these bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of
NINE PER CENT.,
and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government Bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & Co., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL.......$1,000,000. SHARES,...........$100.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.

Many questions are asked daily about
THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New-York—the following may be of interest:

QUESTION.—How much are the shares?

ANSWER.—One hundred dollars each, for which payments must be made as follows:

On subscribing, 25 per cent.	Oct. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.
July 1, 1867, 15 per cent.	Jan. 10, 1868, 15 per cent.
Aug. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.	Feb. 10, 1868, 15 per cent.
Sept. 2, 1867, 10 per cent.	

Subscribers may pay in the whole amount unpaid, and be allowed interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum to the average day of payment.

QUESTION.—If I have dividends coming in soon after the 1st of July, or money that I can then get with the interest on it, can I make arrangements to pay the whole then?

ANSWER.—You can pay twenty-five dollars per share when you subscribe and arrange with the Commissioners that you will pay the whole of the other payments soon after the 1st of July, and you will be allowed interest at 7 per cent. from the time you pay until the average time of payment.

QUESTION.—Will the Trust Company buy United States Coupon Bonds and Seven-thirties? And do you advise me to sell them, and invest the money in stock of the National Trust Company?

ANSWER.—The Trust Company will buy Coupon Bonds at the market price, to convert into Registered; and their sale and investment of the money in the stock of the National Trust Company is advised for the following reasons:

FIRST.—Coupon Bonds may be stolen from you, and the Secretary of the Treasury will pay them to any one; on the contrary, stock of the National Trust Company cannot be stolen, as it is recorded, like a deed, in the office of the Company.

SECOND.—The National Trust Company must, by law, invest its deposits only in United States Bonds, State Bonds, or Bonds of some city in the State of New-York; therefore, the stock of the National Trust Company is quite as safe as Government Bonds, which are the safest investment that can be made.

THIRD.—There will be profits made by the National Trust Company, to which it will add the interest received from the Government Bonds it will own; and pay twice a year doubtless a larger interest to the shareholder than the Government Bonds pay, and besides, subscribers can now sell their bonds and Seven-thirties at a profit, and get the National Trust Company Stock at par, which will probably rise in value.

QUESTION.—Can women subscribe? And what is the smallest amount which may be taken?

ANSWER.—They can, as well as men. Any one can have as small an amount as $100.

QUESTION.—Will there be a probability that small subscribers will be awarded the Stock they want?

ANSWER.—It is the desire of the Trustees that the Stock be distributed into as many hands as possible, so as to insure throughout the community a greater interest in the business of the National Trust Company.

The Stock being mostly subscribed, the books will soon be closed. Those who wish to subscribe will please do so without delay.

The Books of Subscription are at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., New-York.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER.

USE CONSTANTIN'S
SANITARY FUMIGATING AND ANTI-MOSQUITO PAPER,
to drive away mosquitoes, prevent moths and for all fumigating and disinfecting purposes. Sold by all druggists. Manufactured by
J. B. CONSTANTIN & CO.,
No. 133 Water-st., N. Y.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES.
Garnet, Carbuncle, Etruscan, Coral, Amethyst, Onyx, Pearl, Stone, Cameo, Enamel, Diamond, &c., for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.
Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.
Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.
It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.
Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FIREWORKS.
TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SALE,
Comprising the
BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.
The length of time established, and large sales through every State in the Union, a guarantee for quality and price.
JOSEPH B. PURDY,
Nos. 32 and 34 Maiden-lane,
New-York.

WALRAVEN
OFFERS
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES,
And LINENS,
In qualities unsurpassed and
Prices undeniably low.
No. 686 Broadway.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail.) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	107⅞	109	June, 7-30	106¼	106¾
Coupon, 1881	113¾	115¼	July, 7-30	106¼	106¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	107½	107¾	N.Y.7 Pc.B.Loan	104½	105
5-20 Coupon, '62	110⅝	110¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	107¼	107½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118¼	118¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	107¼	107¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¼	117¾
5-20 " new, '65	110¼	110¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	117
10-40 Registered	100¼	100½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116¼	116¾
10-40 Coupon	100¼	100¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115¼	115¾
Gold	138⅛	138⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅞	115⅛
August, 7-30	106¼	106¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	114¼	114¾

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES. HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

U. S. 5-20 COUPONS, Due July 1, Cashed in Gold,
BY
HENRY A. HEISERS' SONS.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET.
September, November and January Coupons bought on favorable terms.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT.
AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE "CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY."
$20,000
of the above named Bonds for sale at 99 per cent. and accrued interest,
BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
(ADJOINING HOWES & MACY,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA.
BELLEFONTAINE LINE.
COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL,
CITY OF CINCINNATI,
STOCKS AND BONDS AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGE,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY "RENEWAL BONDS,"
SEVEN PER CENT., FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX; TEN YEARS TO RUN; INTEREST PAYABLE AT NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN JUNE AND DECEMBER.
Total indebtedness of the county about $3,000,000, of which $700,000 is issued to the Pacific Railroad, and the interest promptly paid by that Company.
Estimated value of real estate owned by the county, three millions.
Value of taxable property, $130,000,000.
St. Louis County embraces the City of St. Louis, and in wealth and population is increasing more rapidly than at any former period.
The interest on the bonds of St. Louis County has always been met promptly, and no default made during the period of the war, or any of the political and financial crises through which the country has passed.
The safety of the security is beyond question, and the bonds are offered at a price which renders them one of the most desirable investments in the market.
FOR SALE BY
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW STOCK.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 26, 1867.
Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of authority recently granted to the Board of Directors of this Company, books of subscription will be opened at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, from the 20th to the 29th day of June next, inclusive, for the taking of 15,000 shares in the new stock of the Company at eighty per cent. of its par value, twenty per cent. of such par value representing the amount of bonds redeemed by the sinking funds, being credited to the subscribers.
Those who are registered as shareholders on the 10th day of June will possess the privilege of subscribing to the extent of fifteen per cent. of the shares then standing in their name. Such eighty per cent. will be payable in cash at the time of subscription. No fractional shares will be issued.
Certificates for such new stock will be ready for delivery during the month of July. The transfer-books will close on said 10th day of June, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on the morning of the 17th of June next.
By order of the Board,
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the third installment of $15 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York is due on the 1st day of July next. Subscribers will please call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and pay the installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment in order that this payment may be receipted upon it.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, due July 1, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President C. P. R. R.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 25, 1867.
THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1867, ON the bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the National Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York.
E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
RICHARD . COMBES, Secretary.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., June 19, 1867.
GEORGIA STATE COUPONS PAYABLE in New-York July 1, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic. All others at the places named on their face.
JNO. JONES, Treasurer State of Georgia.

THE JULY COUPON OF THE EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company will be paid by SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.

CITY RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—$20,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the "Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company," due 1880, interest Jan. 1 and July 1.
CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 50 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, JUNE 25, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $27 25.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $3 25.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $33 45.
ON EACH $1,000.

$80,000 BONDS
OF THE NEW-BRUNSWICK WATER COMPANY.
These are First Mortgage Bonds, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, in May and November, and are a first-class security. For particulars apply to
EDWARD S. VAIL
& WARREN HARDENBERG,
No. 58 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS,
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.
Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD AND TALLAHASSEE RAILROAD BONDS.
NOTICE.
The interest due on the 1st of July next, payable in New-York, on the above Bonds, upon which the past due coupons have been funded, will be paid at the office of ROGERS' Locomotive and Machine Works, No. 44 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1867.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held pursuant to notice, in the Village of Hawley, Penn., on Wednesday, June 12, 1867, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JOHN EWEN, WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC L. PLATT, WM. R. GRIFFITH,
JOHN Q. JONES, JONATHAN THORNE,
CHARLES MORGAN, GEORGE L. BROWN,
E. JUDSON HAWLEY.
At a subsequent meeting of Directors, JOHN EWEN, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
ED. H. MEAD, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.
THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

NEW-YORK AND LONG ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the Company will be held at the office of Isaac D. Colman, No. 14 Park-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 12 M. A full attendance is requested.
ISAAC D. COLMAN, Secretary pro tem.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 15, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due July 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYKE, Assistant Treasurer.

FOR SALE— A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, at a price making them a desirable investment.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—The interest due on the above bonds July 1, 1867, for Coupon No. 3, will be paid on and after July 1, at the Central National Bank.

$4,000 TO $6,000 WANTED, ON NOTES secured by real estate, worth three times the amount; a liberal discount made. Address T. G., for two days, Box No. 144 Times Office.

A MEMBER OF THE REGULAR BOARD and Gold Room wishes to form a connection with some established house. Address Box No. 5,662 Post-office.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET —No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann-st.,
Broadway store.
Ann-st. store.
Offices on 3d and 4th floors, suitable for lawyers, &c.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—FURnished or unfurnished, at Rumsen Neck, Shrewsbury, N. J., a large house, containing 17 rooms; has a large lawn, plenty of shade, fine river and ocean view, but an hour's drive to Long Branch; stable, pasture for cow, &c., vegetable garden planted; communication six times per day. Apply to D. B. KEELER, Jr., No. 43 Pine-st., or to A. HANCE & SON, near the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE—CONTAINING TEN rooms, to let at Bedford, L. I., half an hour from ferries by three lines of cars; garden, six lots, well stocked with fruit, &c.: an orchard, kitchen garden, stable, coach-house, &c., may be had if desired; possession given immediately; rent moderate to a small family. Apply to JOSEPH ORGILL, No. 41 Platt-st., N. Y.

A FINE HOUSE TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE, one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad from the City; 12 rooms, gas, bath, range, and all improvements; fine lawn, piazzas, stables, fruit and shade trees; view of the Sound; near the depot; rent very cheap. GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house, &c., in the town of Yonkers, 1¼ miles from Williamsbridge, and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be et for the season. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID FURNISHED COUNtry seat "Cragden," at East Chester, near depot, forty-five minutes from the City, with garden, stabling, fine lawns, views, &c.; icehouse full; a fine, healthy location. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—AT OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, three beautiful new cottages, just finished, with all the modern improvements; easy of access by boat or rail; advantages of location unsurpassed in every particular. Apply to JAS. MASON, No. 30 Wall-st.

TO RENT—IN PHILADELPHIA, A STORE, very elegibly situated for the importing or commission dry goods business. For particulars, apply to SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD, Importers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and two lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

A PLEASANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, near Central Park, nicely furnished; rent low to small American family, for company, who will board owner and wife. Apply at No. 137 Broadway, Room 12.

FURNISHED HOUSES IN TARRYTOWN to let from the 1st of July at prices from $100 to $300 per month. For cards of introduction apply to WM. A. CROCKER, No. 200 Broadway.

LOFT ON BROADWAY TO LET.—Second loft of No. 265 Broadway; 120 feet deep. Apply to S. H. ARNOLD & SON, No. 102 Franklin-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS at moderate rates, without board, can be had in private house No. 110 East 22d-st.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

DIVIDENDS.

74th DIVIDEND.
THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay July 1 its 74th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT., leaving a surplus nearly as large as their capital.
F. P. FURNALD, Pres't. C. BURKHALTER, Vice-Pres't.
T. C. BERGEN, Sec'y.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.
The transfer-books will be closed from the close of business, on 21st inst., until July 3, prox.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

NOTICE.
OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., HARTFORD, June 20, 1867.
A quarterly dividend of $3, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 25th day of June, inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on Monday, July 1, 1867. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer-books will be closed the 25th day of June, to reopen the 2d day of July.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 1st day of July next, until which day the transfer-books are closed. By order of the Board.
G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 14) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Tuesday, the 16th day of July, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 29th inst., at half-past 2 (2½) P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, the 17th day of July.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1867.
FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT out of the EARNINGS of the Road for the THREE MONTHS ENDING 30th inst., payable to the STOCKHOLDERS or their legal representatives, on and after the 5TH OF JULY NEXT.
TRANSFER books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of Government tax, for the six months ending June 30, 1867, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, July 1 next.
The transfer-books will be closed to that date. By order.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors, held at this date, JOHN H. BAKER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and DANIEL CHAUNCEY, Esq., Vice-President, and a semi-annual dividend was declared of five (5) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared, from the profits of the past six months, payable on and after July 1.
The transfer book will remain closed until July 2.
By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed from June 17 until July 8, 1867.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after July 1.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d prox.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1.
The transfer book will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next.
The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, (free of all tax,) payable on the 1st day of July next.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed from June 22 until July 5, 1867.
F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.
The transfer-book will close on the 25th inst., and open on the 2d proximo.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, (Brown Bros. & Co.'s Building,) Corner Wall and Hanover sts., June 19, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared payable to stockholders on and after Monday, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed till that date.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June, 1867.
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of $3 per share on the Capital Stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.
By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st July next.
The tranfer books will be closed from this date to July 2, 1767.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from all tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date until July 1.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 5th July next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.
The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. until first proximo.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, the bank also assuming the payment of the City tax on the shares of the stockholders for the present year.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Five (5) per cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 1st prox.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 29 BROAD-ST., June 21, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until July 3.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 3.
WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.—Dividend—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual divicend (free from tax) of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after July 15.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARINE NATIONAL BANK, No. 90 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX per cent. (6) free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1. Transfer-books will be closed until July 2.
J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per cent. has been declared, free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.
The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1867.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after July 1.
IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, July 1.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, free of Government tax.
Transfer-books will be closed from this date to July 2.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 1, inclusive. JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, (opposite Mott-st.)
Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.
1867—JULY INTEREST.
The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid, on and after MONDAY, July 22, on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.
Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. Bank-books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under entitled thereto, and Five per Cent. per annum on all sums above Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, free of tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.
Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
June 17, 1867.
Interest on deposits for six and three months previous to the 1st day of July, 1867, has been declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500, which will be paid to depositors on and after the 15th day of July, 1867. Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from the 1st day of July.
Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.
A dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, which have been deposited for three or six months prior to July 1, will be paid on and after the 15th of July.
Interest not drawn will be credited and will draw interest as principal.
By order of the Trustees.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
All money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
Their usual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000, on after July 17. $1 received. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest commences July 1. ISAAC T. SMITH, President
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will bear interest from July 1.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, NO. 516 BROADWAY.—Dividend for six months to July 1, payable according to by-laws Monday, July 15, 1867, at the following rates per annum, viz.: SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not over $500, and five per cent. on larger sums, free from tax.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
JUNE 13, 1867.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.
POPULAR PRICES.
Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. Baggage-master and omnibuses at station on arrival of trains. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

McDONOUGH HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The above first-class hotel having been thoroughly renovated the present season, is now in readiness for the reception of guests. The rooms are commodious, finely furnished and well ventilated.
The "Forest City" is unsurpassed for its quiet and inviting beauty by any place on the Connecticut River. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars; charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing DICKINSON & CRAIG, Middletown, Conn.

DUNBARTON HOUSE—OCEANPORT, NEAR Long Branch, N. J.—This delightful Summer resort having been newly furnished throughout, is now open, and in point of location and healthfulness is unsurpassed. It is of easy access to the ocean for sea-bathing, &c. As there is no bar, all the quiet of a private family will be secured to the guests. For board, apply on the premises, or to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av.

MR. HOWELL'S OCEAN-SIDE FARM-HOUSE, West Hampton, Long Island; reached by stage six miles from River Head; fine surf bathing, fishing, boating, hunting and riding; house large and new, close by the ocean; excellent table; sea food, poultry, eggs, milk, &c. Terms moderate. Refers to P. T. Barnum, Esq., and many others.
MORTIMER D. HOWELL, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS—EAGLE HOTEL, Patchogue, Long Island, is prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER Vt., is open from June to October as a first-class Summer Hotel. Address F. H. ORVIS, Room No. 12, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, or call from 9 to 12 A. M. or 6 to 11 P. M., until the 23d inst. 8 A. M. Hudson River Railroad trains, via Troy and Rutland, reach Manchester at 6 P. M.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—This first-class house will be opened June 29 for the season. Terms reasonable.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

PETTIPAUG HOUSE, ESSEX, ON THE Connecticut River, 6 miles from the Sound. Terms moderate. Address M. A. CUMMINGS for circular.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS!

SCARFS, TIES
AND
CRAVATS,
IN NEW AND
FASHIONABLE FABRIC,
FROM THE LEADING
MAGAZINS DU MODE
OF
LONDON AND PARIS.
The largest and most elegant assortment ever offered in the UNITED STATES,
AT
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 BROADWAY.

UNDERWEAR
AND
HOSIERY,
LIGHT AND LUXURIOUS,
in
REAL BALBRIGGAN
and
LISLE THREAD.
In tasteful patterns, particularly suited to the
FASHIONABLE
and
FASTIDIOUS,
At
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

BATHING, BOATING
AND
BASE BALL SUITS
OF NEW AND UNIQUE DESIGNS
on hand and made to order from patterns imported especially for this purpose
AT
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have just received their Spring importations of
PRINTED LINENS
AND
LINEN DRESS GOODS
Which they offer at prices considerably lower than those of last season.
THE PATTERNS, which are all new and very pretty have been printed for and are confined to us exclusively.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPENING.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS, WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS,
LATEST SPRING STYLES AND SHAPES,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
SPECIALTY.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS.
REAL LACE AND
LLAMA LACE PARASOL COVERS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BEST QUALITY RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, VELVETS, DRESS-TRIMMINGS IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES, BUTTONS, NOTIONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.
DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S SIZES, ALL SELECTED COLORS, AND EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
No. 66 14TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6TH-AV.,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

LACE POINTS AND ROTONDS FROM AUCTION.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
having purchased at the late
AUCTION SALE OF MESSRS. WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO.,
a large assortment of
LLAMA, PUSHER, CHANTILLY
and
FRENCH LACE
POINTS, ROTONDS AND CIRCULARS,
from the factories of
DOGNIN & LOUIS VICTOR ARMAUD,
at prices ranging from $4 50 to $75. Also in stock his three favorite styles of SILK SACKS, viz:
The QUEEN, at $25 to $30.
The ISABELLA CATOLICA, at $25 to $35.
The MARIA OF RUSSIA, at $30 to $38.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE,
8th-st., west side, one door from Broadway,
Established over a quarter of a century.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Bonnet Ribbons at still lower prices to-day.
Bonnet Silks, Materials and Colored Crapes, cheap.
Millinery Laces, half regular prices.
New French Flowers, every morning.
Straw Braids, Cords and Tassels half last week's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS FROM AUCTION THIS DAY, AT HALF LAST MONTH'S PRICES.
Plain Silk Sun Umbrellas at $1 25, $1 50 and upward.
A line of the Richest Beaded Parasols exhibited this season. Prices down.
Fans, Fans, of every description, at less than cost of importation.
Ladies' Satchels, Yankee Notions, Skirts and Corsets, all under regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Ladies' Dress Trimmings, every description. Some new styles to-day.
The cheapest Colored, White and Black Ribbon Velvets in this City. Complete lines every shade.
Gimps, Ornaments and Buttons in endless variety.
Line of Cheap Black Crapes.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves at 10c., at 12c., at 18c., at 25c., and upward.
Kid-finished Silk Gloves, best qualities, 65c. the pair.
FROM AUCTION.
Silk Mitts at 20c., 25c. and 31c. per pair. Bargains.
Finer Goods proportionately cheap.
Kid Gloves from 44c. per pair.
Our best Kid Gloves, price unaltered.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 8c., 10c. and 12c. each.
Tucked Linen Handkerchiefs, 25c. each, fine.
Cheapest Line of Flouncings, Edgings, Tuckings, Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves and Linen Sets in this City.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Straw Goods, Straw Goods, Straw Goods.
Prices Down. Down with the Prices.
We can convey no idea by quotations about the Reduction of Prices in this Department.
Come and see. We have every shape and desirable Braid at about one-fourth last month's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
Examine our Straw Goods; cheapest in the City.
No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons.
We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call; it will pay you.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
Broadway, (opposite Astor-place.)
LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS and SETS, GORED SKIRTS and UNDER-GARMENTS, large stock of EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISE BANDS, &c., &c.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES, EMBROIDERIES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place.)
NOW OPEN.
Summer novelties for children, POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES, GABRIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, RIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., ready-made and made to order. New style of SUN BONNETS.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.
$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.
The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Edgings, Rufflings and Trimmings for under-garments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings on front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house, corner of 37th-st. and Park-av., just completed, with black walnut trimmings on parlor story. The situation is unsurpassed. The three houses adjoining on the avenue, with the one on 37th-st., are also for sale. Apply to
T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS ON THE SOUTHEAST corner 5th-av. and 59th-sts., directly fronting the grand entrance to the Central Park, which is to be finished with elegant gateways, fountains, &c. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
THIRTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK
by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st
POSTPONED SALE OF
76 VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 28, ON THE GROUND.
LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
These plots are situated on Avenue V and 3d, 4th and 5th sts., and surrounded by fine improvements. The view from the property is grand, overlooking the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Staten Island and Newark Bay.
For maps and particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.
N. B. If the day should prove stormy the sale will take place at the railroad station at Bergen Point.

WOODSIDE, N. J.
ONE MILE FROM NEWARK, ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.
HILL, VALLEY AND WATER SCENERY.
The attention of capitalists and those wishing good homes at reasonable rates and on easy terms in a first-class neighborhood is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above village, on the banks of the Passaic. The scenery is varied and delightful, while the salubrity of the neighborhood is unsurpassed. In accessibility to the principal business portion of New-York we are, as regards time, as near as Harlem; and in the completion of the Newark and Paterson Railroad, now in course of construction, only half an hour will be occupied by the trip. We control the bulk of the property in this neighborhood, and have excluded and shall continue to exclude all drinking establishments, factories and everything that would be objectionable to respectable families locating among us.
We have houses now in course of erection at various prices, but we would specially invite attention to two now nearly ready for occupancy. They are built on acre lots, directly on the banks of the Passaic, commanding an extensive view both up and down that beautiful river. These houses are large and conveniently arranged, and will be elegantly finished in every respect, containing on first floor, parlor, dining-room, library, conservatory and kitchen, on second floor seven bedrooms and bath-room. The attics are finished for servants' rooms. Price $10,000 each; terms easy.
We also offer building lots of different sizes at various rates, according to location, &c., and will build to order in any style at fair prices.
We have already erected over thirty houses for parties in New-York and other places to whom we can confidently refer. We give the names of a few below.
Plans of property and photographs of houses can be seen at the offices of Jos. Mason, No. 29 Pine-st.; Stanley Day, No. 319 4th-av.; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times*, and the subscribers,
MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J.,
Post-office address: Newark, N. J.
Refer in New-York to Messrs. C. C. Hine, Secretary International Insurance Company; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times* Office; B. F. Pratt, No. 109 West 27th-st.; in Newark: J. B. Peddie, Mayor of Newark; A. G. Keasbey, United States District-Attorney; Courtlandt Parker, counsellor-at-law; Alfred Sears, Engineer-in-chief Newark and New-York Railroad.

WATERLOO-PLACE.
FOR SALE.
One of the most pleasant locations in Monmouth County, N. J., near Long Branch. This place, comprising 23 acres of choice land, in a high state of cultivation, together with an island of sedge of 15 acres, and 1,000 bushels of oysters now growing, is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, and near Jumping Point, where a bridge is about being erected to intersect the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, distant from railroad one mile. The improvements consist of a large two-story house, 14 rooms, well shaded, good cellar, carriage-house, barn, icehouse, &c. A quantity of young fruit trees, such as apples, pears, peaches and plums. For information apply to IRA SMITH, Jr., No. 368 Broadway, or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN the centre of the village of Onondaga Hill, N. Y., 3½ miles from Syracuse Depot; with 20 acres of good land, good buildings of all kinds, abundance of apples, plums, cherries, grapes and other fruits. It is known as the "West Place." For full particulars inquire of F. BONNEAU, Jr., No. 176 Centre-st., New-York, third floor.

HOMESTEAD AND FARM IN CONNECTICUT.—In Woodbury, Litchfield County, one of the most beautiful villages in the State; homestead ten acres; farm seventy-five; sold separately or together; belongs to an old family about to leave; such a property not offered once in fifty years. Address EDWARD F. BROWN, No. 7 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE AT MAMARONECK—A BEAUtiful country residence on high ground, commanding the finest and most extensive views of land and water to be found in the vicinity of New-York; large, new and complete house, first-class outbuildings, &c., and 25 to 40 acres of land. Price, with 25 acres, $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, two miles from depot, at Tarrytown; 50 acres of the very best of land, good buildings, and pleasantly situated; a beautiful drive from depot; will be sold at a very low price and easy terms to close an estate. J. Q. FOWLER, No. 3 West 23d-st., Fifth-av. Hotel.

VALUABLE MILK AND FRUIT FARM of 95 acres, at Bedford, Westchester County, for sale, with stock, crops and implements, all in working order, and possession at any time. Address FARM, Box No. 1,951 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT TREMONT, near "Jerome Park," for sale at a bargain; fine location; convenient house, fruit, &c.; owner going to Europe. Address H. A. B., Box No. 121 Station D, City.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR TO let; list furnished on application to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEW COUNtry house on Erie Railway, ten miles. Apply to
H. G. BELL, No. 19 Murray-st.

GOOD FACTORY SITES ON NAVIGABLE water, within 12 miles of City Hall. Address Post-office Box No. 3,429 New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, will now be sold at GREAT BARGAINS.
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ARMY TENTS, BOAT SAILS, WAGON covers, mule collars, harness, McClellan saddles, wagons, ambulances, army-clothing, sabres, knapsacks, canteens, cart harness. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortland-st., near Greenwich.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKaway. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PONY CARriage. Address, stating price, H. M. T., Box No. 992 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER-MILL FOR SALE—AT MORRIS Plains, New-Jersey. It has one fifty-four-inch Fourdrinier machine; two engines, capacity 350 lbs. each; water-wheels, mill-dam, &c., all in good condition; eighteen feet head of water; eight acres; dwelling, with eleven rooms; stable and garden; a beautiful and healthy location, and can be bought at half its value. Address S. B. BRUSH, No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York.

DENTISTS.—FOR SALE, A WELL-ESTABlished dental practice, with furniture, in good location in this City. Inquire at S. S. WHITE'S depot, Broadway and 9th-st.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE.—HAS A GOOD trade, and pays well; sold on account of sickness; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at No. 485 Greenwich-st., three doors above Canal.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 735 BROADWAY—FULL VALUE paid in cash for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, laces, camel hair shawls, &c., or money loaned on the same. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. J. S. COHEN.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, June 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 224 West 40th-st., (old No. 148,) between 7th and 8th avs., handsome household furniture, all of which was made to order, and has been in use about six months, consisting of as follows: English velvet and Brussels carpets, carved black walnut parlor furniture, in green and maroon reps; carved black walnut etagere, centre and side tables, gilt marble-top table, lace curtains, oil-paintings and engravings, mantel ornaments, &c., &c.; elegant carved black walnut and mahogany bedroom suites, work tables, best curled hair mattresses and feather beds, bolsters and pillows, window shades, black walnut extension tables, buffet, walnut lounge and chairs, crockery, glassware, cutlery, &c.; black walnut hat stand, velvet and Brussels stair carpets and rods; also a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JAS CAGNEY, Auctioneer—Office No. 515 Washington-st.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE —THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, contained in the three-story dwelling No. 354 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., viz.: One rosewood piano, lace and damask curtains, rosewood parlor suites, pier mirrors, Turkish and other chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, black walnut and enameled chamber suites, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, feather beds and bedding, wardrobes, black-walnut extension tables and chairs to match, china, plated and crockery ware, kitchen furniture, &c. Sale positive.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at public auction FRIDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, at Horse Auction Mart, No. 62 East 14th-st., (Union-square.)
Team of sorrel mares, fifteen hands high, 6 years old; half sisters; stylish and free drivers.

JAMES CAGNEY, Auctioneer—Office 515 Washington-st.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. —On THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, in the five-story dwelling, No. 110 West 35th-st., corner of Broadway; comprises 24 rooms, furnished, and will be sold without reserve. Particulars to-morrow.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On THURSDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 66 West 39th-st., near 6th-av.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; carved rosewood suite, with solid rosewood back arm chairs; elegant gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors; elegant rosewood marble-top centre-tables; heavy lace window curtains; superb marble mantel clock, with real bronze coupes to match; carved rosewood piano, in fine tone; piano stool; superb rosewood etageres, &c., &c.
BEDROOMS—Velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood bedsteads; hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, paillasses, mahogany bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, card-table, painted and enameled cottage suites, &c.
DINING-ROOM—Oak extension table, carved black walnut Broctop sideboard, oak cane-seat chairs, gilt frame mirror, voider and stand, with china, crockery, glassware, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. See catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE BELONGING TO THE LATE REUBEN WITHERS, ESQ., DECEASED.
SALE PEREMPTORY.
Will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in this City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 9th day of July next, all that piece or parcel of land, with a three-story house and other buildings thereon erected, situated on the westerly side of 2d-av., No. 135, between St. Mark's-place and 9th-st.; lot 35x120 feet. Further particulars will be found in the legal advertisement in the *Journal of Commerce*.

FOR SALE.
On FRIDAY, the 5th day of July, at 12 M., at Hoboken, the revenue steam propeller
"CUYAHOGA."
Full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons old measurement, built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1865. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, in 1864. Is now in complete order.
Has one complete suit of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c. Fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth-deck, and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has
Two oscillating Engines, 36x32.
Two horizontal tubular Boilers.
Composition Screw, 8 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stows 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.
The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, 24th instant, at Hoboken, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge.
H. A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs, New-York.

FIFTY-FIRST AUCTION SALE.
50,000 TO 60,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1867.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, June 26, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon,
50,000 TO 60,000 TONS
of fresh mined Coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of July, 1867.
Also, at the same time and place,
10,000 TONS
deliverable at Washington, N. J., during the month of July, 1867.
TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 26, at o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
55TH AND 56TH STS.—Three lots north side ...-st., 450 feet west of 5th-av., and three lots on south side of 56th-st., 450 west of 5th-av.
58TH-ST.—Two lots south side of 58th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1897.
Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 430 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following-described property:
25,234 pairs Machine-sewed Boots.
58,989 pairs Machine-sewed Bootees.
13,500 pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900 pounds of Common Tents.
18,000 pounds of Hospital Tents.
10,930 pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,356 pounds of Canvas.
Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.
TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and balance before goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Q. M. G. U. S. A.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, Commandant, I will sell at public auction, at the Navy-Yard, New-York, on THURSDAY, June 27, at 12 M., the following as they are, viz.:
A quantity of oakum shakings, Manila rope, &c.
A lot of coal cinders from brass furnaces.
A lot of wrought iron borings.
Six iron galleys.
A lot of carpenter's tools, paints, oils, &c.
Also, about 20 tons of American and Foreign hemp.
Terms as usual.
EDWARD HOOKER, U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 26, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:
1,200 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges.
Balance cargo *Amelia & Celestina*.
Immediately after on Pier No. 9 East River:
1,990 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges,
1,730 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Angiola Orsolina*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, within the store:
200 boxes fresh Mentone Lemons, landing.
In front of store: 2 horses, 3 licensed vender wagons.

WILL BE SOLD
ON MONDAY, JULY 1,
AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the Revenue Marine Storehouse, Staten Island, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, eight 24-pounder brass howitzers, with corresponding powder tanks and magazine fittings.
Also, a miscellaneous lot of cabin and wardroom furniture.
H. A. SMYTHE, Collector.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION, BY order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Hon. DARIUS PECK, Referee, on SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, at 2 P. M., at the Court-house in Hudson, Columbia County,
THE EMPIRE LOOM WORKS, AT STOCKPORT,
Columbia County, on Claverack Creek, a never-failing water-power, five miles north of Hudson, N. Y.
Main building, brick factory and machine shop, 250x58 feet, two stories, with wheel-house, turbine wheel and shafting attached, with 12 to 14 feet head of water; carpenter's shop and saw-mill, large foundry and forging-shop, pattern-shop, cleaning-shop, two barns, with stable, and brick office, inclosing about five acres, ... premises for about 500 workmen. Also,
THE EMPIRE HOUSE HOTEL,
with stable, barn, icehouse, &c., with accommodations for 30 to 40 persons; also, 12 double and single frame dwellings for workmen, and about 70 acres meadow and pasture land.
For further particulars apply at No. 155 Duane-st., New-York, or to the Referee, at Hudson.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, JUNE 26, AT 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 10 East 41st-st., near 5th-av., elegant household furniture, rosewood piano, mirrors, &c., consisting of carved rosewood parlor suites in green plush; rosewood seven-octave grand-action upright piano-forte, made by Stoddart; piano stool, music-rack, lace curtains, green rep window curtains, linen shades, rosewood and black-walnut marble-top centre tables quartet tables, bronze clocks, fine oil-paintings, mantel ornaments, vases, Turkish lounges, easy chairs, mantel and pier mirrors, rosewood etageres, velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets; library rosewood bookcase, books, library table, chairs, armchairs in reps, armoire wardrobes, elegant carved rosewood and black-walnut French bedsteads, do. marble-top dressing bureaus and commodes to match; pure curled hair mattresses, spring paillasses, pillows and bolsters; ingrain carpets, enameled marble-top cottage suites, black-walnut cribs, cottage bedsteads, lady's French secretary, black-walnut hatstand, velvet stair carpet, rods, door mats, oilcloth, dining-room black-walnut pillar extension dining table, &c; dining-room chairs, sideboard, lounge in reps, China tea and dinner sets, crockery and glassware, oil-cloth, oak refrigerator, kitchen furniture and utensils. Catalogue at sale.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer—Office No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
76 BUILDING PLOTS AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—By the New-Jersey Central Railroad from foot of Liberty-st., New-York; time, twenty minutes. Will sell on FRIDAY, June 28, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the ground, 76 valuable building plots, situated as above, on Avenue V, 3d, 4th and 5th sts. The above property is surrounded by fine improvements; the neighborhood is first-class; the view from the property is grand, overlooking the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Staten Island, Newark City and Bay, &c., &c. The access to this property is first-class, by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., New-York —time, twenty minutes; also by dummy steam-cars every hour during the day and by steamboat to the Point every hour; also, only two blocks from the Bergen Point Plank Road, one of the finest drives in Hudson County; title perfect; terms easy. For particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.
N. B. If the day should prove stormy, the sale will take place at the railroad station at Bergen Point.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 8TH-AV., 53D AND LEWIS STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of W. V. McDaniel, Esq., Referee:
LEWIS-ST.—The lot of land, with the five-story brick store and dwelling on the front, and the three-story brick dwelling on the rear thereof, situate on the westerly side of Lewis-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., known as No. 111 Lewis-st.
8TH-AV.—5 four-story brown-stone front stores and dwellings, situate on the southeast corner of 8th-av. and 53d-st., and known as Nos. 746, 748, 750, 752 and 754. The houses have on each floor above the stores water-closets, range, boiler, stationary washtubs, and all modern improvements.
53D-ST.—The three-story brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of 53d-st., 80 feet east of 8th-av., known as No. 150. The house contains all modern improvements, and is in good order.
N. SOLOMON, Attorney, No. 112 Broadway.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, French plate mirrors, oil paintings, rosewood piano-forte, parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, chandeliers, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, &c., &c. THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 14 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., the entire rich furniture of the large house. It will comprise every description of rosewood, black walnut, mahogany and oak furniture, suitable for parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement; also, all the chandeliers and gas-fixtures, French plate mirrors, lace curtains, velvet, Wilton, Brussels and other carpets, several very fine oil paintings, silver-plated ware, china and glassware, &c., &c. Catalogues early this morning.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 27, at 11 A. M., on the premises, Morrisania Hotel, Public Hall and other buildings adjacent thereto, together with a large number of valuable lots adjoining the residences of Robert Bonner and D. McMahon, Esq., being a part of the estate of the late N. McGraw. For maps and particulars apply at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—JESSE O. DISSOSWAY, Auctioneer, the Administrator of the estate of H. M. Weed, will sell at auction at the Richmond Club Track, Staten Island, the balance of horses, mules, cattle, farming implements, &c., on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock.

TO BE SOLD AT THE PUBLIC POUND, 80th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., a bay horse, 14 hands high, two white feet, white spots on the sides; also, a sorrel horse, on June 27, 1867, at 2 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE...........LEMARIE......SATURDAY, July 27
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ.......HILLIARD ...SATURDAY, July 20
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

FULTON............C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, July 20
ARAGO.............H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, August 3
MORNING STAR..G. V. Sumner....Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON............C. H. Townsend..Saturday, Aug. 31

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS.........$120
SECOND-CLASS.........70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. & S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.

The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA.........June 29
CHICAGO...........July 13
MANHATTAN.......July 27
MINNESOTA........Aug. 10

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; Steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF CORK, OF the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at noon on WEDNESDAY, June 26, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—First cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $20 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF CORK..............WEDNESDAY...June 26
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY......June 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY...July 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY......July 6
CITY OF DUBLIN..........WEDNESDAY...July 10
CITY OF LONDON.........SATURDAY......July 13

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD. / PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.........$100 Steerage.................$35
First Cabin to London...105 Steerage to London......35
First Cabin to Paris.....115 Steerage to Paris.........45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

THE QUEEN, GROGAN.........SATURDAY, June 29
DENMARK, THOMSON.........SATURDAY, July 6
ERIN, HALL......................SATURDAY, July 13
ENGLAND, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, July 20

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $— and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway and No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$150
Second Cabin Passage........100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage.........$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$125
Second Cabin Passage.........80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—The PERSIA will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 26th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 10 to 11 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
None but passengers can be taken on board.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA.........June 26
PALMYRA.......July 3
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.......................$100 Gold.
Steerage..................$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms..........$75—$90 00
Steerage..........32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin..........90 00
Steerage..........40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.........$170 | Steerage.........$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

NEW DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
ANTWERP.
The fine A 1 iron steamship
ACHILLES,
W. RICHES, Commander,
Will positively sail for above port on
SATURDAY, June 29,
from Pier No. 8, North River.
For freight or passage apply to
CHRISTIAN BORS, No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or to
FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, June 29.
IOWA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, July 6.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, July 13.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $90 and $80, according to location.
Steerage, $35. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND FRANCE.—An active, American business man proposes to leave in two weeks for Europe; will take in charge for the trip two or three lads, or act as secretary to a gentleman, or attend to any other business; is an experienced traveler and a thorough business man; time of absence, four to six months; refers to Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Crosby, A. R. Wetmore, Esq., W. A. Booth, Esq., C. B. Knevals, Esq., Nathan Bishop, LL. D., H. M. Pierce, LL. D., and other well-known names. Address HAYWARD, No. 56 East 26th-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 29, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS.....July 15
ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER...............July 27
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. PLEONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
JULY 20—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship
NEVADA, 3,000 tons burden,
Capt. JERRY W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on MONDAY, July 1, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. A. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on MONDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY..........June 15 | SATURDAY..........July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau.........$45
Passage money to Havana.........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
EAGLE.................GREENE...THURSDAY, June 27
COLUMBIA..........BARTON....THURSDAY, July 4
MORRO CASTLE...ADAMS......THURSDAY, July 11
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 127 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, July 6.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 6 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. Crowell, commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 3 P. M., from pier 14, East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for Florida, and with the South Carolina Railroad for all points in the South and Southwest. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 75 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE.
SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.
Sunday trains between Albany and Saratoga connect with People's Line Steamers, commencing June 23. Take the DREW, SATURDAY, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, arriving at Saratoga at about 9 A. M. SUNDAY MORNING. Returning, leave Saratoga at 6 P. M., in time for DEAN RICHMOND from Albany at 8 P. M.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL.
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE,
Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.
L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent,
No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Canotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH and EAST, via TROY LINE OF STEAMERS, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 30	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 39	Whitehall	3 35
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.
TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 24th	8 A. M.	Monday, 24th	12 M.
Tuesday, 25th	9 A. M.	Tuesday, 25th	1 P. M.
Wednesday, 26th	10 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th	2 P. M.
Thursday, 27th	11 A. M.	Thursday, 27th	3 P. M.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A.M.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. E. GEER, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12 North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA
BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.

G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 24th	7 A. M.	Monday, 24th	11½ A. M.
Tuesday, 25th	8¼ A. M.	Tuesday, 25th	12½ P. M.
Wednesday, 26th	9½ A. M.	Wednesday, 26th	1½ P. M.
Thursday, 27th	10½ A. M.	Thursday, 27th	2½ P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 12 o'clock noon; steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 31th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 1½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead.
3 P. M., Express train to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove, and way stations, and on Saturdays to North Islip.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:15 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 a m. 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
1 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day except Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 2:43 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:05 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:
At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.
RETURNING:
EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE.—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:25 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.
THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 966 Broadway.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY,
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES,
via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm. H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICNICS, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

PROPOSALS.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., the 1st proximo, for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat,* to wit:

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
5 tons (2,240lbs.) spelter; 100 tons (2,240lbs.) broad top coal; 6 plates Sligo charcoal plate iron fire box No. 1 9ft. 10in. long, ⅞in. thick, 2ft. 4in. to 3ft. wide; 40ft. 3in. angle iron, to be of the best manufacture described, true to sizes, free from all defects, and plate iron to stand flanging without seaming.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
100 seamless brass tubes 2½in. outside diameter, 6ft. 5in. long; 194 pieces white pine timber 4x6 and 12 to 4 ft. long; 18 8-qr. books demy full bound, to be ruled and printed as may be directed.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
40 bolts, No. 4 and 25 bolts, No. 5 cotton canvas.
Responsible security required for the *prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded.* Blank forms *with further particulars* for bidders to be had at this office.
GARRETT R. BARRY,
Paymaster United States Navy.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., the 1st proximo, for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered free of expense to Government at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:*

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
6 dozen whitewash brushes.
2,000 pounds red lead, dry.
300 feet India-rubber hose, five-ply, 2½ inch.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
40 lap-welded iron boiler tubes, 3½ inches in diameter, 79 inches long.
Responsible security required for the *prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded.* Blank forms, with *further particulars* for bidders, to be had at this office.
GARRETT R. BARRY,
Paymaster United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of July, 1867, inclusive, for dredging the channel of Little Sodus Bay, N. Y.,—the amount to be removed being about 40,000 (forty thousand) cubic yards, and the work to be executed during the remainder of the present season and the season of 1868, or such portions of each as may be required.
The machine must be of the Osgood, or an equally good pattern, and capable of raising 500 yards of soft material in a day of ten hours.
The price, which will include the removal of the material to proper points designated by the undersigned or his agent, will be stated both by the hour and by the cubic yard. C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.
U. S. Engrs. Office, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 26th of July, 1867, inclusive, for dredging the channel of Big Sodus Bay, N. Y.,—the amount to be removed being about 60,000 (sixty thousand) cubic yards, and the work to be executed during the remainder of the present season and the season of 1868, or such portions of each as may be required.
The machine must be of the Osgood, or an equally good pattern, and capable of raising 500 yards of soft material in a day of ten hours.
The price, which will include the removal of the material to proper points designated by the undersigned or his agent, will be stated both by the hour and by the cubic yard. C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.
U. S. Engrs. Office, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1867.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for dredging to the depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water, by widening and deepening the channel across the "Upper Middle Bar" in Boston Harbor to an aggregate of 4,000 cubic yards; said dredging is to be conducted in accordance with the plans and general instructions of the Engineer in charge, who will also designate such locality for the deposition of the dredged material as may be approved by the Harbor Commissioners.
The material to be dredged consists of from two to three feet of coarse sand and gravel at the surface, and below this, of clay.
Contractors will be required to furnish all machinery, scows, &c., required, and to perform all the labor necessary in the prosecution of the work.
Payments will be made monthly at the rate of ninety per cent. of the contract price, on the number of cubic yards dredged and removed to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge.
The Government reserves the right to reject any and all exorbitant or defective bids. Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the sum of twenty-five per cent. on the amount of contracts for the faithful performance of the work.
Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposals for Dredging Channel across the Upper Middle Bar Boston Harbor," and addressed to Brevet Major-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A., and state the price per cubic yard for dredging and removing the material and depositing it in the locality assigned.
Parties desiring further information can obtain the same at the U. S. Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston.
J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR, CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 13, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for dredging to the depth of 23 feet, at mean low water, the Southwest Point of Lovell's Island, in Boston Harbor, to an aggregate amount of 13,000 cubic yards, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge; also the west end of the "Great Brewster Spit," west of the Lighthouse, to an aggregate amount of 15,000 cubic yards, and to the above-mentioned depth and conditions.
The material is gravel and shingle, and has to be deposited on Lovell's Island, upon a locality for this purpose to be assigned by the Engineer in charge; or may be removed by vessels, but cannot be dumped without a written permit from the Engineer in charge and the Harbor Commissioners, approving or assigning a locality where the material may be deposited without injury to the Harbor.
Contractors will be required to furnish all machinery, scows, cars, &c., and build a wharf if required, for landing the dredged material, and perform all labor necessary in the prosecution of the work.
The Government reserves the right to reject any and all exorbitant and defective bids.
Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the amount of 25 per cent. of the amount of contract for the faithful performance of the same.
Payments will be made monthly at the rate of 90 per cent. of the contract price, on the number of cubic yards dredged and removed to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Dredging in the Narrows, Boston Harbor," and must state the price per cubic yard for dredging and depositing the material, and be addressed to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A.
Parties desiring further information can obtain the same at the United States Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston.
J. G. FOSTER
Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for blasting and removing two rocks, lying in the Narrows, between the Great Brewster Spit Lighthouse and George's Island, Boston Harbor, and called respectively "Tower Rock" and "Corwin Rock."
Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, &c., and to perform all labor necessary to the prosecution of the work.
The amount of rock to be removed, in the aggregate, to reduce the rocks to a depth of 23 feet at mean low water, is about 8,000 cubic feet. The Government reserves the right to reject exorbitant bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to perform the work.
Payments will be made from time to time on the amount of cubic feet removed, to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge, at the rate of 50 per cent. of the contract price.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Removing Rocks in the Narrows in Boston Harbor," and must state the aggregate sum for the removal of the two rocks, and be addressed to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A.
Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston, Mass.
J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS AND FOR THE SUPPLY OF DRAIN AND SEWER PIPES.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of person making the same and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for the supply of about 75,000 lineal feet of sewer and drain pipes of different dimensions; also for the construction of SEWERS, as follows, viz.: (Spec. 12.) In 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. (Spec. 13.) In 85th, 86th and 87th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. (Spec. 27.) In 46th and 51st sts., from their present terminations to the Hudson River. (Spec. 25.) In 71st-st., between 2th and 1th avs. (Spec. 29.) In 10th-av., from 51st-st. to and through 50th-st. to near 11th-av. (Spec. 30.) In 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and in 2th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.: also for construction of crosswalks in 12th-st., at 10th, 11th and 12th avs. and Broadway, and of STONE BLOCK PAVEMENTS, in 2d-av., from 61st to 88th-st.; also in Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st.; also in 12th-st., from 4th to 5th-av.; also in 92d-st., from 3d-av. to East river; also in West-st., from Chambers to Watts-st., and also in 32d-st., from 4th to 5th-av.
Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 18, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 27, 1867, at twelve o'clock M.:
For dredging slip, between piers Twenty-two and Twenty-three, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Twenty-nine, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Fifty-five, East River.
For rebuilding piers numbers Fifty-eight and Fifty-nine, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Sixty-two, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Fifty-four, North River.
For rebuilding pier foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, June 15, 1867.
GEORGE W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.
STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, July 9, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the furniture of an addition to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 42, in said Ward.
Plans and specifications for said furniture can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals it deemed for the public interests to do so.
GEO. KINZER, ROBT. R. BREESE.
J. C. ACHESON, WM. McCAFFIL,
G. T. PATTERSON, Trustees 10th Ward.
Dated JUNE 26, 1867.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 1, 1867.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 30th inst. for supplying Rations for the use of the crews of the revenue cutters on this station for the coming fiscal year.
The Ration to be furnished is the usual Navy Ration, omitting the spirits, and the articles are to be approved by the Collector, and to be delivered on board the cutters in good and sufficient casks or other vessels, with the name and quantity of the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 21, 1867.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 30th inst. for supplying Ship-chandlery to the revenue cutters and boats on this station for the coming fiscal year.
Schedules of the articles required will be furnished on application at the Revenue Cutter Office, No. 23 Pine-st.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, July 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
For regulating, grading, &c., Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, in three sections:
First section—From Fifty-ninth to Seventy-seventh-street. Second section—From Eighty-first to One Hundredth-street. Third section—From One Hundredth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.
GEORGE W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS' OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 12, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 13th of July, 1867, inclusive, for the dredging required in the Harbor of Oswego, N. Y., during the working seasons of 1867 and 1868, the estimated quantity being 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) cubic yards. Bidders will state whether they will furnish one or two machines, which must be capable of raising 500 cubic yards of soft material each, in a day of 10 hours. The price will be stated per yard, to be measured in the scows, and must cover the removal of the material to such points outside the harbor as may be specified by the undersigned.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers,
Brev. Col. U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, addressed to the Commissioners, for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-st., at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-st., until 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 15, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-st., from Fulton-st. to Second-place, with trap block or Nicolson pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids, as they may think for the interest of said improvement.
By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.

Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.

Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.

Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notice, a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.

Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.

Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.

Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
B. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE Common Council appointed for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, will hold a meeting on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, No. 15 City Hall.
All persons interested are requested to attend.
THOMAS COMAN,
WM. S. WHITE,
JOHN HARDY,
JOSEPH F. VARNUM,
JOHN MOORE,
Special Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen.
ANTHONY HARTMAN,
HUGH O'BRIEN,
WALTER B. ROBERTS,
JOHN WEBBER,
PATRICK GIBNEY,
Special Committee on the part of the Board of Councilmen.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York. Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1868; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 25th day of June, A. D. 1867, until the 2d day of July, 1867, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.
JOSEPH HOXIE.
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ACT incorporating "The New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," passed May 9, 1867, notice is hereby given that a meeting will be held at the rooms of the Board of Underwriters, No. 156 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of determining whether the Fire Patrol, mentioned in said act, shall be sustained for two years ensuing, and for fixing the maximum amount of expenses which shall be incurred therefor. All incorporated insurance companies or associations doing business in this City, may be represented by one of their officers or by its agent; and each organization represented at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote.
By order of the New-York Board of Underwriters,
JAMES M. McLEAN, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.—LUCETTA R. GREENLY against CHAS. E. GREENLY—Summons for money—Com not ser.—To the defendant, CHARLES E. GREENLY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the County of Jefferson on the 21st day of May, 1867, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office in Watertown, Jefferson County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for four thousand dollars, with interest from May 20, 1867, besides costs. F. W. HUBBARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
DATED May 20, 1867. my29-law6w W

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 45 John-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE POWER OF ATTORNEY HERETOFORE given by me to John G. Rohr having been by me revoked and annulled, notice is hereby given that the said John G. Rohr is no longer authorized to act as my agent for any purpose whatever.
BALTIMORE, May 30, 1867. ANNA B. AEBY.

SECOND-HAND FIRE ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Can be seen any day from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., corner Myrtle-av. and Hampden-st., Brooklyn. Any person wishing to communicate by writing can address P. HUGHES, at the above place.

TO PRINTERS—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

PRINTING.

PRINTING.—CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILLheads, By-laws, Pamphlets, &c., &c., at low rates, by DAVID HYNE, No. 100 Nassau-st. Cylinder Presswork for the trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
COOL! DELIGHTFUL!! COOL!!!
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½. EVENING AT 8.
The splendid spectacular play of the
SEA OF ICE: OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
ELEGANT, SPACIOUS AND AIRY HALLS, CONTAINING OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
To be seen at all hours.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
THE MOST REMARKABLE LIVING WONDERS,
MRS. HAWKINS, a Bearded Lady,
ALEX. MONTARG, A LIVING SKELETON, 31 years old; weighs 54 pounds.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 230 POUNDS!
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
3 LIVING ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE, very rare curiosities.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with two young.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM
CORNER BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
OPEN FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.
The entertainments will commence EVERY AFTERNOON in the Lecture Room with
BANVARD'S ORIGINAL PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
after which, in the spacious Theatre, an amusing Farce and a Grand Pas Seul by Miss VULTE.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK
the Operatic Drama of
ROB ROY;
OR,
AULD LANG SYNE.
Produced with the original Music, new Scenery, new Costumes, Properties, &c., and with a brilliant Cast, embracing the entire strength of the Company.
Admission, 30 cents; Dress Circle and Parquet, 40 cents extra; Orchestra Chairs, 70 cents extra; Children, 20 cents; Boxes, $5.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET..........................Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, June 26, at 8.

1. March, "Defiler"..........Welker
2. Overture, "Pre aux Clercs"..........Herold
3. Polka, "Sounds of Spring"..........Herzog
4. Fantasie, "Allemande"..........Conrad
5. Overture, "Fidelio"..........Beethoven
6. Waltz, "Deutsche Lust"..........Strauss
7. Fantasie, "Solo for Trombone"..........Beer
Mr. F. LETSCH.
8. Selection, "Crispino"..........Ricci
9. Overture, "La gazza ladra"..........Rossini
10. Romance, "L'Eclair"..........Halevy
Messrs. SCHMITZ and SIEDLER.
11. Galop, "Hungarian Hurrah"..........Keler-Bela
12. Quadrille, "Freischutz"..........Weber

CONDUCTOR..........Mr. F. EBEN.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

THE INTERNATIONAL CALEDONIAN GAMES
GIVEN BY THE
NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB,
will be held at
JONES' WOOD,
ON THURSDAY, June 27, 1867.
The programme consists of TWENTY-ONE GAMES, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. and closing at 8 o'clock P. M.
Robertson's Bands and the Pipers of the Club will furnish the music on the occasion.
Tickets 50 cents.
To be had from members of the Club and at the gate on the day of the games.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING WEDNESday, June 26, at 3 P. M. A match for $2,000—two miles and repeat to wagons, between the celebrated horses DEXTER and LADY THORN.
B. Doble's b. g. DEXTER.
D. Phifer's b. m. LADY THORN.
These horses trotted a most extraordinary two-mile race in harness on the 14th inst., and as LADY THORN is now considered doing well, there can be no doubt but that a fast wagon race will be the result.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING SATURDAY, June 29, at 3 P. M. Match for $500, mile heats, three in five, under saddle.
B. Doble's br. stallion TORONTO CHIEF, Jr.
W. Borst's bl. g. RAPID.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

FASHION COURSE.—TROTTING THURSDAY, June 27, at 3 P. M.; match for $1,000; mile heats, 3 in 5 to wagons.
D. Phifer's four-year old b. stallion.
C. Robinson's four-year old b. filly.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

FASHION COURSE.—TROTTING FRIDAY, June 28, at 3 P. M. Purse and stake of $—. Two miles and repeat, in harness. D. Mace's b. g. WHALEBONE, owner's b. s. GEN. McCLELLAN, T. Carpenter's b. g. JACK LEWIS, Jackman's s. s. BERGER, J. Crook's g. g. AJAX, D. Phifer's ch. g. QUICKSILVER, M. Roden's b. g. CAPT. GILL.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 85 Barclay-st. and No. 227 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 2,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all sexual irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauricean is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Private Diseases, at the office of DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY-STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, no turnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera; those who have been unskilfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions, from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 217½ Bowery.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR LADIES WHO desire good nursing and medical attendance. Call at No. 211 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

ALL REQUIRING SPECIAL MEDICAL or surgical treatment, from whatever cause, should read the special advertisement of Dr. GRINDLE. Dr. Grindle is a regularly educated physician, a graduate of the New-York University Medical College, has a very large office practice, and is making some astonishing cures of neglected and unskilfully treated cases.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY EVENING, June 27, 1867.
AID THE FAMISHING!!
GRAND MASONIC OVATION
in aid of the destitute and suffering MASONS of the South, their WIDOWS and ORPHANS.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES will be present.
BROTHER HON. JAMES T. BRADY
will deliver an address on the occasion.
The following distinguished artists have also kindly volunteered their valuable services:
Miss AMALIA M. HAUCK, Prima Donna,
Signor BELLINI, Baritone,
of the Italian Opera, (both by the kind permission of Max Maretzek, Esq.)
SIGNOR MARRA, Basso. EDWARD HOFFMAN, the distinguished Pianist and Composer.
MR. HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Violoncellist.
THE BAND OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT will be present, under the direction of
DAVID L. DOWNING.
Admission, $1. Private boxes, $10. Procenium boxes, $15 and $20, according to location. Tickets to be had at the principal hotels, music stores, Masonic Publishing Company, No. 432 Broome-st., Decker & Co.'s Piano Warerooms, No. 2 Union-square, the Committee of Arrangements, and at the door. The box-office will be open at the Academy of Music Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. A. A. VALENTINE, Chairman.
DANIEL SICKLES, Secretary.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 26.
TWO HUNDRED AND NINETIETH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes.
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY, June 29,
GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

FRENCH THEATRE—ARABS TO-NIGHT.
THE ARABS OF THE BENI-ZOUG-ZOUG TRIBE, AND MR. AND MRS. GOMERSAL,
THE FAVORITE COMEDIANS,
will appear TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING,
Also JULY 4, (two performances,) Day and Evening, in a series of brilliant entertainments.
THURSDAY, July 4, day and evening performance.
Performance will commence with
MR. AND MRS. WHITE,
in which Mr. and Mrs. GOMERSAL and a dramatic company will appear; after which
THE WONDERFUL ARABS
in their dangerous and astonishing feats.
Seats secured at the Theatre, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
DAN BRYANT, DAN BRYANT,
THE CELEBRATED IRISH COMEDIAN,
in his successful sensation Irish drama of
SHAMUS O'BRIEN, SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
DAN BRYANT
in four of his original characters.
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 28,
BENEFIT OF
MR. DAN BRYANT.
In active preparation, an Irish Drama, written by Messrs. Henry Morford and John Brougham, expressly for Mr. Dan Bryant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE LOCAL DRAMA
TREASURE TROVE, TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE, TREASURE TROVE.
LAST WEEK OF THE
GREAT STOCK EXCHANGE SCENE,
GREAT STOCK EXCHANGE SCENE.
LAST WEEK OF THE
ROMANTIC WATERFALL,
ROMANTIC WATERFALL.
AND
RESCUE OF THE CANAGAGA,
RESCUE OF THE CANAGAGA.
LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT CAST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
T. Maguire and Prof. Risley..........Managers
MONDAY, JULY 1.
Reappearance of the wonderful boy
ALL RIGHT,
and positively last week of the
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE,
as they sail for Europe on July 10.
Change of programme.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Grand Holiday Matinee on THURSDAY, the Fourth of July, at 2 o'clock. Box office open on THURSDAY, June 27.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the great artiste,
LUCILLE WESTERN.
TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
LUCILLE WESTERN AS NANCY SYKES IN DICKENS' MASTERPIECE, OLIVER TWIST.
SATURDAY ONLY OLIVER TWIST MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MISS KATE FISHER AS MAZEPPA,
with her celebrated trained horse Wonder.
Every night and SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2½. Mlle. Anita Zanfretta and Mlle. Rosenberg, danseuses, appear.

GRAND SCOTTISH
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF THE
NEW-YORK FUND
FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE
NATIONAL WALLACE MONUMENT,
AT
IRVING HALL,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 26, 1867.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Duett..........Messrs. Simpson and Lombard
A Man's a Man for a' That..........Mr. D. Kennedy
Within a Mile o' Edinboro Town..Miss Alice M. Harrison
Here's a Health, Bonnie Scotland.....Mr. Geo. Simpson
Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep...Mr. Jules Lombard
Scots Wha Hae..........Mr. D. Kennedy
PART II.
Tam o' Shanter..........Mr. Charles Kemble Mason
PART III.
The Anchor's Weighed, (by request,)..........Mr. Simpson
Tak Yer Auld Cloak About Ye..........Mr. Kennedy
Auld Robin Gray..........Miss Harrison
Bonnie Dundee..........Mr. Lombard
Of a' the Airts..........Mr. Simpson
Alister McAlister..........Mr. Kennedy
FINALE—Auld Lang Syne.
MISS KENNEDY will preside at the piano-forte.
Mr. Walter Russell Johnston..........Conductor
Tickets, $1; to be had at the office of the *Scottish-American Journal*, and at Irving Hall.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S
MINSTRELS.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
The Hall is to be redecorated, and will reopen some time in August.
THIS WEEK—THE GREAT BLACK CROOK BURLESQUE.
REAPPEARANCE OF MR. OTTO BURBANK.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 29,
BENEFIT OF MR. G. W. H. GRIFFIN.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will hereafter be known as THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Vacation from July 1 till Sept. 1.
The Conservatory will open in September, at No. 82 5th-av., and No. 529 Broadway, with a branch in Brooklyn. The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution will be available to all.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER AND A. F. LEJEAL,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary. Musical Directors.

GRAND MUSICAL AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL by the Alanson M. E. Sabbath-school, Norfolk-st., near Grand, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, June 26 and 27, 1867. Exercises to commence at 8. Doors open at 7. Tickets 30 cents. Tickets to be had at the door.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Commencement exercises will take place on FRIDAY NEXT, at Wallack's Theatre, at 2 P. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.—THE STRAWberry Festival will be continued THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 26.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.
RAVEN & BACON, MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANO-FORTES,
WITH THEIR
PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS.
Nos. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

GOLD MEDAL, STAR AND CROWN SCALE PIANOS, in elegant double, round, carved rosewood cases; unsurpassed for delicacy of touch, purity and brilliancy of tone, at reasonable prices, by T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

PIANO-FORTES—NEW AND SECOND-HAND, of every style, at prices lower than can be found elsewhere, by JENNYS & SON, No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

35 SECOND-HAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT pianos, the best assortment in the City; organs and melodeons; also, first-class new pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANO-FORTES.—FOURTEEN SECOND-hand pianos, of various makes, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS,
Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

STATE WORKINGMEN'S ASSEMBLY.

Session at Albany—The Eight-Hour Law Not to be Enforced at Present—Wages to be Reduced with the Curtailment of Hours.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 25, 1867.

ORGANIZATION.

The assemblage of the workingmen of the State of New-York took place to-day in the City Hall. Many of the most prominent gentlemen connected with the movement were present. The tone of the delegates seemed to be that further action in favor of an Eight-Hour Law was impracticable, although desirable. The failure of several strikes was noticed by those in attendance.

The meeting was called to order by WILLIAM K. JESSUP, of New-York, the President of the Workingmen's Assembly, with Mr. JAMES CONWAY, of Albany, as Secretary. The President then read a long and able address, breathing a spirit of conciliation and prudence. It is as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me much pleasure to meet so respectable a number of the workingmen of the Empire State, at this extra session of the State Workingmen's Assembly, called together at the instance and by request of a number of prominent organizations, to consider the best practicable means to enforce the Eight-hour enactment, which became the law of the State by receiving the signature of Gov. FENTON, on May 9, 1867. Immediately after which, I received a letter inclosing resolutions adopted by the workingmen of Buffalo, calling for this extra session. Rochester followed next, and then New-York, Brooklyn, Lockport and Albany. I could but heed, as an officer, this recognition of the State Workingmen's Assembly by the workingmen of the State as the proper body to act in their behalf in recommending measures whereby the Eight-Hour Law might be practically enforced. Some desired an immediate Convention, but having to be governed by the Constitution of this Assembly, I found that June 25 was as early a day as an extra session could be called, and immediately requested the Secretary to issue the call to all organizations throughout the State. The result we have before us. Gentlemen, in considering and adopting measures to enforce the law, I sincerely hope you will act coolly, calmly and with due deliberation and consideration of the subject on which you have met to legislate. Let the results be such as will be for the good and welfare of the greatest number, having before you the results in Illinois, where, after a protracted strike, their success is but partial, and of Missouri, where they have met an almost entire defeat, and as a consequence their Unions are much disorganized. You will also bear in mind the disastrous strikes of the painters and shipping trades of New-York City in the Spring of 1866, and their attendant results, and in your wisdom adopt such measures as will lead to success and avoid a protracted conflict to attain the desired reduction of hours.

It becomes your duty to consider how far, if at all, special contracts or agreements shall be recognized or allowed, as engrafted in the law; also the most effectual modes of obtaining the enforcement of the law. I would call your attention to the consideration of the following points, and ask you to recommend or adopt those that will attain the desired object in the shortest time and with the most beneficial result: 1. Are the majority of the trades in this State properly organized and financially prepared, with the present dullness of trade in view, to enforce the Eight-hour Law, as a State measure or otherwise? 4. As to the practicability of demanding the enforcement of the law by all trades as a State or by cities, or by those trades that are in a proper condition to make the demand. 3. To what extent such trades could be sustained financially by the workingmen of this State, in the event of a protracted strike? 4. Whether the best mode to obtain a reduction of hours would not be to make a corresponding deduction in wages, as the supply and demand for labor will at all times regulate the matter of wages, but not that of hours. I would respectfully recommend to the organization of this State, before inaugurating strikes to obtain a deduction of hours, that every honorable means be exhausted to avoid a contest with capital. Strikes are necessary at times to obtain our rights, but should be the last resource adopted, only when all other means to adjust our difficulties have failed, as often when unsuccessful they have a deleterious effect. I would recommend that conferences be sought with our employers to adjust our differences before other means are resorted to. I would also favor a reduction of wages, when the same will admit of it, to obtain a reduction of hours, and would call to your notice the success of the Brooklyn plasterers, who resorted to the above means and obtained a reduction of hours without a struggle. With these remarks and recommendations I leave the matter in your hands, trusting to your discrimination to adopt such measures as will eventually bring the Eight Hour Law into practical effec , with as little disarrangement of the industrial pursuits of our State as possible.

As this session is called for the transaction of such other business as may come before it other than the Eight Hour question, I would call your attention to the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State now in session in this city. We, as workingmen, have a deep interest in the results of this Convention. If there are any measures for your welfare which you desire to bring to the notice of the Convention they can be had at this time, as I have no doubt they will receive due consideration from the Committee on Industrial Pursuits or such other Committee to whom they shall be referred. In conclusion, gentlemen, I hope that special attention to business will be given, and that unanimity and good feeling will prevail in your counsels.

Mr. TULLER, of Troy, during the reading of the address, moved that the meeting of the Assembly was private, and therefore the presence of reporters was improper.

After a brief discussion of the matter, the question was dropped.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed, consisting of Mr. Lavertee, of Rochester; Mr. Thrall, of Troy, and Mr. Webb, of Buffalo. They made a report, the hours of meeting were fixed, and the Body took a recess.

In the afternoon the President named the following Committees:

President's Address—Troup of New-York, Woodruff of Utica, O'Neil of Albany.

Finance—Mulhall of New-York, Webb of Buffalo, Tuller of New-York.

General Good—Laverty of Rochester, Monk of Ithaca, Bounsill of Lockport.

Ways and Means—Thrall of Rensselaer, Moloney of Monroe, Pilliney of Albany, Bidwell of Erie, Woodruff of Oneida, Mulhall of New-York, Hayes of Oswego, Monk of Tompkins, Howe of Schenectady, Bounsill of Niagara.

Mr. WM. H. SYLVIS, President of the International Iron Moulders' Union, was introduced to the meeting, and invited to a seat by the President.

Mr. ALEXANDER TROUP, of New-York, made a stirring and able address in favor of the Eight Hour Law. The printers of this State were in favor of an Eight Hour Law, and would rejoice in any movement tending to reduce the hours of labor. Time, says FRANKLIN, is money, and time is what we need. He urged that there should not be too great precipitation in the matter, for it was desired to make it a success.

A communication was read from the Monroe County Workingmen's Assembly, urging that the eight hour question should be discussed in secret session, and inclosing a series of resolutions, setting forth the antagonism of capital and labor, asking for a prohibition of a rate of interest higher than six per cent., and for instruction to be given to apprentices in common schools for at least three months in the year.

A communication was read from the Monroe County Machinists and Blacksmiths Union, saying that no question should be entertained looking to a postponement of a reduction of the hours of labor, and saying that a reduction in price should not be rejected, if better terms could not be entertained.

Another paper was received from the Utica Eight Hour League, saying that it would hold the present dominant party of the State responsible for the present abortive enactment in regard to the hours of labor. They do not seek to say to any man what hours he shall work, but if the present Constitutional Convention shall fail to incorporate in their work healthy legislation regarding labor, we pledge ourselves, as workingmen, to vote against that instrument when placed before us. It also speaks against a protective tariff, skilled prison labor, and several other abuses.

Mr. O'NEIL, of Albany, made a report from the Albany organization. This body advocates the reduction of wages and hours of labor. Wages, they thought, would regulate themselves.

Mr. THRALL, of Troy, said his fellow-workmen coincided in these views. There were some who did not wish a reduction of either.

Mr. HAYES, from the ship carpenters of Oswego, recited the facts of a recent strike of theirs. In connection with this he read an article from a journal from that place, written by the employing ship-carpenters, making an attack upon the workmen, and offering a premium to those who would leave the Union. The employes had replied to them, setting forth their mistakes, and asking for sympathy. The strike was still in progress.

Mr. MONK, of Ithaca, said that he had been a moulder for thirty eight years. He was probably the oldest man here. He represented all classes of mechanics. The practical question was, what could be done for the cause of labor. Great numbers of workingmen in this city could tell nothing about the meeting to-day, and they should be educated to know their rights. He was followed by Mr. MAGUIRE, of Troy.

Mr. MULHALL, of New-York, said that it was the workingmen that it was necessary to contend against, not the employer. He thought the best measure was to submit to a reduction of wages, after a thorough organization. Representatives should be sent from the workingmen to the Legislature; and then their matters would be attended to. There was too much improvidence among mechanics, and that was a great reason why strikes were so unsuccessful. The improvident were a burden upon the provident.

Credentials were presented of other delegates, and among them that of BENNETT G. BARTO, Vice-President of the Carpenter's National Union. Mr. MAGUIRE, of Troy, opposed this, as Mr. BARTO was opposed to the eight-hour measure. A heated colloquy sprang up regarding this question, during which the credentials of Mr. BARTO were more closely examined, and were declared informal. The question was laid upon the table.

Several amendments of the State Constitution were suggested and referred to the Committee on the Good and Welfare of the Organization.

Resolutions will be introduced to-morrow, calling upon President JOHNSON and Congress to put into practical operation the eight-hour law in all the Government works and establishments, also calling on the National Labor Union at its coming session to reorganize a National Workingmen's Party.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Columbia College Commencement—The Orations, the Prizes, and the Degrees.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Commencement of Columbia College, at the Academy of Music, yesterday, in spite of the dismal weather, drew together a large and brilliant audience, mostly of ladies, who fluttered their fans continually, talked incessantly, and paid little attention to the elocutionary efforts of the young gentlemen who on this occasion made their *debut* on the stage of active life. Very little considerate are the flirting fair who attend these Commencement exercises of the pains taken weeks beforehand by the graduating orators in preparing themselves for the great event that closes their collegiate career. Little wot they of the trepidation with which the candidate for the crown that DEMOSTHENES and AESCHINES strove for appears upon the stage before them, and little do they reck the discouragement that their recklessness may dampen him withal. Yesterday, as always, the students and the band discoursed alternately, while the ladies and their beaux did so unceasingly. First the Acting President, HENRY DRISLER, L.L. D., and the Faculties and students marched in at 10:30 A. M., the band, under the direction of THEODORE THOMAS, playing "Greetings from Afar," and then the overture from "Huguenots." The President, Professors and invited guests of distinction took their seats upon the stage. Among the latter were Judges Mitchell, Peabody and Vanderpoel; Andrew H. Greene, Frederick De Peyster, Rev. Drs. Crosby and Robertson; Prof. Pierce, of Rutger's College; G. C. Verplank and Hon. Hamblin Fiske.

The exercises proceeded in the following order:

Prayer, by the Chaplain; Prayer—Ave Maria, Schubert; Greek Salutatory Oration, James McNamee; Champagne Galop, Lumbye; Latin Oration, Cadwalader E. Ogden; Selections—Fra Diavolo, Auber; Oration—The Mission of Machinery, A. Ernest Vanderpoel; Waltz—Venus Reigen, Gungl; Oration—Murmurs of Music, Samuel A. Blatchford; The Standard Bearer, Lindpainter; Oration—Soda and Society, William H. Ingersoll; Galop—The Race, Parlow; Oration—A Good Name, J. Henry Work; Polka—Casino, Faust; Oration—Symbol and Fact, H. Craig F. Randolph; Poem—The Club of Thor, Rudolph A. Withaus, Jr.; Waltz—La Viennoise, Strauss.

The names of the Honor men of the several classes were announced as follows:

SENIORS.

First Honor Class.—James McNamee, Cadwalader Evans Ogden, George Barent Johnson, Julius Sachs, Aaron Ernest Vanderpoel.

Second Honor Class.—Samuel Appleton Blatchford, Henry Demarest Lloyd, William Halsey Ingersoll.

Third Honor Class.—Antoine Lentilhon Foster, James Henry Work, Clarence Melville Hyde, Rudolph August Witthaus.

JUNIORS.

First Honor Class.—Benjamin Howell Campbell, Talmadge Woodward Foster, John Duncan Quackenbos, George Lockhart Rives, Wm. James Milligan Sloane.

Second Honor Class—Isaac Adler, Frederick De Peyster Foster, Andrew Jackson Gilhooly, Elmslie Morven Gillett.

Third Honor Class—Henry Denison Babcock, William Mitchell, Jr., John McLean Nash, Horace Holden Thayer.

SOPHOMORES.

First and Second Honor Classes—Charles Gustavus Adams, William Bayard Cutting, Henry Drisler, Jr., Hamilton Fish, Jr., William Dudley Foulke, William Henry Gilham, Edward John Hallock, George Webster Heasley, William Berrian Hooper, Robert Henry Hunt, Harry Madison Jones, John Henry Livingston, David B. Ogden, Horace Nelson Seaver, Jr., Edward Tilton, Edward Francis Weeks, Thenford Woodhull.

Third Honor Class—Hal Allaire, Evelyn Bartow, Jacob Bininger, William Emilie Iselin, Shipley Jones, Charles Augustus Peabody, Jr., William Whitlock Purdy.

FRESHMEN.

Felix Adler, Isaac Baker Barrett, George Hicks Dibblee, William Erwin Gilhooly, Arthur Ingraham, Franklin Butler Lord, Seth Low, Nathaniel Marsh, Robert Stratton Morison, Joseph Howard Nitchie, George Livingston Peabody, Spencer Summerfield Roche, David Alvah Rowe, Burritt Fitch Shepard, Deming Beadle Smith, Frank Dodge Sturges, William Naylor Webbe.

The prize of the Alumni Association to the most faithful and deserving student of the graduating class was awarded to JAMES MCNAMEE.

The Seminary prize in Greek, founded by Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR, was presented to JOHN ALEXANDER DENNISTON, JR.

The Trustees' prizes for excelling in German were carried off by the following gentlemen:

First German Class—First prize, Andrew Jackson Gilhooly; second prize, George Lockart Rives.

Second German Class—First prize, Edward John Hallock; second prize, Giraud Graham.

Degrees were conferred as follows:

Degree of A. B.—Joseph Halsey Anderson, James Baker, Jr., Henry Anthony Walburg Barclay, Walton Peckham Bell, Jaques Arnold Bernheimer, Samuel Appleton Blatchford, Charles Henry Burtis, Henry Cohn, John Alexander Denniston, Jr., George Gosman De Witt, Jr., George Duyckinck, Edgar Fawcett, Nicholas Fish, Antoine Lentilhon Foster, Giraud Graham, Clarence Melville Hyde, William Halsey Ingersoll, George Barent, Johnson, John Alsop King, Hobart Lewis, Henry Demarest Lloyd, James McNamee, Cadwalader Evans Ogden, Henry Evelyn Pierrepont, Jr., Hector Craig Fitz Randolph, Julius Sachs, Henry Schneeberger, Aaron Ernest Vanderpoel, Rudolph August Witthaus, Jr., and James Henry Work.

Degree of LL. D.—Hon. Fred. De Peyster, Hon. Saml. Blatchford, Judge of the United States District Court.

Degree of S. T. D.—Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, Missionary Bishop of Montana; Rt. Rev. Channing Moore Williams, Missionary Bishop in China; Rev. Anthony Ten Broeck, Rector of Burlington College, New-Jersey; Rev. Saml. B. Bostwick, Rector of Zion Church, Sandy Hill; Rev. Wm. Croswell Doane, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany; Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewes, Rector of Christ Church, New-York.

Degree of M. A.—Thos. B. Browning, Brown, Adams, Alexander, Bull, Wm. H. Butterworth, J. F. Butterworth, J. N. Beekman, Geo. Beekman, Coles, Cornwall, Davidson, Demares, Dubois, Everson, Goddard, Huston, Harmer, Lawrence, Rev. John B. Morgan, Osterhandt, Parker, Chas. B. Rice, Stevens, Valentine.

In the School of Mines the degree of Engineer of Mines was conferred on JOHN MCGUIRE ADAMS, A. M., who is the first graduate of the School, and the following gentlemen obtained prizes:

For the best examination on all the studies of the third year, Francis Gordon Brown. Honorably mentioned, David Van Lennep. Cromwell Prize, for the best theoretical and practical knowledge of Quantitative Analysis, Charles King Gracie, A. B. Honorable mention, Francis Gordon Brown. For the best examination in Assaying, Thomas Hays Harmer, A. M. Honorable mention, Charles King Gracie, A. B. For the best examination in Metallurgy, George H. Coursem. Honorable mention, Archibald M. Martin, A. B., Albert H. Chester, Wm. A. Smith. For the best examination in Mineralogy, the prizes were not awarded, as four were equal, making another examination necessary, viz.: Geo. B. Hanna, A. B., Edward S. Moffat, A. B., Wm. A. Hooker, A. B., Wm. B. Potter, A. B.

A. LENTILHON FOSTER delivered the valedictory addresses bidding adieu to his *alma mater* with feeling and effect. The orations generally were soundly considered and spoken with spirit. A benediction brought the exercises to a close, and the audience dispersed, while the band played LANNER'S waltz "L'Adieu."

Princeton College—Preliminary Exercises.

The exercises of Commencement Week at the College of New-Jersey, at Princeton, N. J., began Monday evening with an address delivered before the Class of '67 by Rev. Dr. HALL, of Dublin. The discourse was delivered in the small church near the College buildings. The speaker dwelt upon the necessity of placing implicit faith in all the teachings of the Gospel, and the importance of believing that if certain passages in the Evangels appeared to contradict certain others, the discrepancy was apparent without existing in fact. He adduced, as examples to warn the Christian against the evil effect of subtle arguments tending to counteract the teachings of the Gospel, the stories of imposters whose supposed discoveries, after having caused a revolution in the scientific world, immediately upon being proclaimed were proven at a later day to have been the work of a skilful deceiver, whose fraudulent schemes had repeatedly been unmasked. In concluding he expressed the earnest hope that the young men whom he addressed would set out boldly upon the work assigned them, and prayed that they might not be shaken in faith by the attempts of wicked opponents. At the close of Rev. Dr. HALL'S remarks a vote of thanks was tendered him, and the assemblage was subsequently dismissed with the benediction.

Yesterday morning an oration was delivered in the church adjoining the main institution, in the presence of the Faculty of the College, the students and a rather small assemblage. At 10 o'clock a procession was formed at the college gate, and under a drenching rain moved toward the church in the following order: Chief-Marshal; Band; Orator of the Day—Junior Orators as Escort; President of the College; Trustees of the College; Faculty of the College; Professors in other institutions; Distinguished and invited Gentlemen; The Cliosophic and American Whig Societies; Alumni of this and other Institutions; Citizens and Strangers.

Having reached the Church, after music by the band, the orator of the day, Rev. Dr. EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, was introduced. His discourse was listened to with great attention. In the course of his address, alluding to some of the issues of the day, the speaker said that the American Government was not founded merely on the idea of a representative democracy, but on the nobler idea that men, being the children of God, were, therefore, equal before the natural and the Divine law.

In the foundation of American institutions, no inequality of races was recognized, no military tenures were established, no hierarchy was forced upon an unwilling people. And here, where the Constitution was formed, it was no solemn mockery to say that it was the ordination of the people to assure justice and promote the blessings of liberty. If, then, any form of servitude afterward rose to importance, if it became a basis of government, if it asserted rights in property which belonged only to persons, if it affirmed the inferiority of any portion of the human race, it was just so far in opposition to the original idea of the American Republic. The idea of servitude and the idea of this Republic could not co-exist. One or the other must perish. The orator, having next adverted to the recent struggle between the North and the South, declared that the battle-field of America was the battle-field of humanity. It was, said he, the last great battle which could be fought to redeem man from the idea of personal or political servitude. If, in the only real Republic on earth, it could be established that ignorance, or weakness, or color, or sex was sufficient cause for Slavery, there was not a family but which might be enslaved. The Gospel might be preached to the spirits in prison, but with what power could the gospel of righteousness be preached to those who felt that all human government was a cruel and a purposed oppression? If human servitude could have been perpetuated on this continent, then farewell to the hopes of nations and to the Christian idea of a regenerated world. But it was not to be. The decrees of God could not be turned back, an archangel's arm could not save Slavery from the grave, nor could the whole host of fallen angels now obstruct the steady and rapid progress of humanity toward its final restoration.

Addressing the Class of Sixty-seven the speaker called upon its members to take to themselves that high moral courage which dares to work, and which, while it reverences all natural and all legal authority, is the slave of no dogma, the serf of no opinion, the blind retainer of no human hero, and the respecter of no institution which put differences among men, where God made none. The weak, the imbecile and the ignorant could afford to follow; the men whom he addressed could not, for they were trained to command and figure in the front of the moral battle of the world, or there to die for the rights of God and the rights of man. Standing on their vantage ground as Americans and Christians, they should meet the coming generation with new victories, and point them from darkness to glory, from the Old Zion to the new Jerusalem, from the fall of man to his restoration, from these vales of mortality to the green vales of Eden, where the River of Life flows on forever.

At the close of the address, which was interrupted by frequent plaudits, a vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. MANSFIELD.

Last evening the honorary junior orations were delivered by the speakers appointed by the Whig and Cliosophic Literary Societies of the College. The following was the programme:

Music. Whig Orators. Alex. R. Pendleton, Virginia, Sun and Wind. Music. Dallas V. Mays, Pennsylvania, Activity the Soul of Life. Music. E. Marsh Turner, Virginia, Elements of Success. Music. Edward C. Hood, New-Jersey, Premium for Intellect. Music. Clio Orators. Arch. M. McCullagh, New-York, An Unselfish Life. Music. Huston Humphreys, Maryland, Who is an Orator? Music. Alfred H. Fannestock, Illinois, Honor put upon Little Things. Music. Samuel M. Hageman, New-Jersey, Philosophy of Sorrow. Music.

The regular commencement exercises begin to-day at 9:30 A. M.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Lowest Death-rate for Fourteen Years—Heavy Rains and Imperfect Drainage—Why Munich Escaped the Cholera Last Season.

Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, yesterday sent his usual weekly letter to the Board of Health, in which he says:

In the week that ended on Saturday, the 22d inst., there were 339 deaths in New-York, including 50 in the public institutions, 36 of the latter number being inmates of the island hospitals and asylums. There were 126 deaths in Brooklyn, including 13 in Kings County asylums, &c.

Zymotic diseases destroyed only 81 lives in New-York. This is equal to 23.89 per cent. of the remarkably small total mortality in the week. Brooklyn gave 32 deaths, or 25 40 per cent. of the total, by this class of causes. Measles and scarlatina, which for many weeks have been the predominating and most fatal of the zymotic diseases, killed but 32 children in New-York and 17 in Brooklyn. Typhus and typhoid fevers proved fatal in 12 cases in the former, and in 1 in the latter city.

Cholera infantum killed 12 children in New-York and 4 in Brooklyn, and other diarrhoeal maladies in the two cities destroyed 15 persons. There was an increase of infant mortality 102, or 30.09 per cent. of all who died in New-York, being infants under 1 year old, and 185, or 54.57 per cent. of the total mortality, being children under five years old. In Brooklyn the same periods gave 32.54 per cent. and 53.18 per cent, respectively. Yet, with this increase of infant death, fewer deaths occurred in the City and County of New-York last week than in any week since June, 1860. Compared with the corresponding week of the year 1866 there was a saving of 95 lives last week. Though the first three weeks in June give the highest mortality in the year, the City enjoyed a Passover last week which the people and their health officers must regard with intelligent pleasure. With the population of the city nearly doubled since 1853, we find the total number of deaths last week was 30 less than the average of the total in corresponding weeks of the last fourteen years. Probably in that long period there was not a week when the streets and drainage of the City were so well cleansed. The powerful storm of the previous week was a great purifier, and then followed a flood the first of last week, in which five and a half inches of rainfall again washed the City, until we witnessed a hygenic example of natural cleansing. The mean temperature, 70° Fahrenheit, was high for the season. The average humidity was 65°—total saturation of the atmosphere being regarded as 100. The present excessive saturation of the earth with water promises unusual humidity of the atmosphere during the Summer months unless drying winds prevail unusually.

The note a week ago upon the quantity and effects of the excessive rainfall called attention to the sanitary importance of looking after the drainage and drying of grounds and cellars, and was not designed to state the relations of undrained and wet districts to epidemics, but in reply to numerous questions on this subject we will here state that PETTENKOFER'S prediction that Munich and its vicinity would escape cholera last year was based upon the fact that for six years there had been unusual drought, so that the ground was too dry, when kept clean, to be able to furnish a soil on which a cholera epidemic would flourish. Whatever the true theory of epidemics may be, and whatever the reason that PETTENKOFER'S prediction was fulfilled, thorough surface drainage and the improvement of sewers, &c., are vitally important in wet seasons.

SHAKESPEARE expressed something more than a poetic idea when in Caliban's imprecation he says:

"All the infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prosper fall, and make him
By inch-meal a disease."

The popular ideas of the sanitary importance of drainage and surface drying need to be effectually applied to the grounds, cellars and pathways of every homestead and tenement, for surface water and the organic matters that decay in it will "the sun suck up" as filth-poisons that nurture epidemics. Hence the medical observer can now map out the places that will be most liable to fatal zymotic ferment diseases in the Metropolitan District, when the process of sun-drying without drainage has progressed a few weeks.

Hygiene requires exact knowledge and comprehensive applications of the means of preventing the local causes of epidemics.

A Singular Case of Child-Stealing.

The TIMES of yesterday contained all the facts in the affidavit of MARIA SMITH DESMOND against ELIZA MAYNARD and RALPH ARCHIBALD, a policeman, charging them with maltreating her during her confinement, and with taking away her child. Yesterday she filed an additional affidavit, alleging that on yesterday ARCHIBALD came to her and begged her not to appear against him, saying that it would ruin his character if she did, and offering if she would accede to his request to get her back her child and give her anything she wanted. The affidavit further sets forth that she asked where the child was, but he refused to say unless she would give the promise he desired. When the case was first brought up on Monday, the woman MAYNARD only had been arrested, but on yesterday both parties were in custody. ARCHIBALD declared himself a policeman, and denied his guilt, but both he and the woman ELIZA MAYNARD were committed in default of $2,500 bail each to answer the charge.

Mr. J. T. DRESHMAN, a Notary Public and real estate broker, the agent from whom the house was hired, states that Mrs. MAYNARD hired the house of him a day or two before the 1st of May, 1867. She stated that she received a divorce in the Supreme Court from her husband, who was on board of a United States man-of-war, and that he had written her letters, and consented to be married again to her, as he would soon return. Subsequently she said that she had a great many customers, such as ladies who would remain during confinement in her house with illegitimate children, and as there was a practical widwife in the same premises, she would make a great deal of money, and that nothing should be done contrary to law. She further stated that she now had a woman waiting confinement in her house; that the grandfather of the child was a rich merchant in this City, who would pay over $1,000 not to have his son father the child; that afterward this Mrs. MAYNARD asked him to engage the services of Dr. ALEX. B. MOTT; he came there twice before confinement and examined the woman, and refused to come again. Mrs. MAYNARD then engaged the services of a German physician—name unknown—who, after the protestations of a learned and experienced midwife, named GEALTNER, brought the child with instruments, injuring the patient seriously. On the night of the confinement she sent for a woman named KOBEY, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Eighth-avenue. She came; he saw her there. She (Mrs. MAYNARD) kept a place visited by gentlemen during all hours of the night. The accused told him after the confinement of Mrs. DESMOND she would receive $500 if the child and Mrs. DESMOND were quieted, and she would pay well if they would keep quiet. Mrs. DESMOND often told him she feared for the life of her child, and he had often heard and seen Mrs. DESMOND abused by Mrs. MAYNARD, she being most of the time under the influence of liquor.

A special examination of the case will be made to-day before Justice DODGE.

The East Side Association.

The East Side Association, having in view the practical carrying out of the three-tier railway project, held a special meeting last evening at Miller's Hall, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. The President, Mr. CREARY, occupied the chair.

The Chairman of the Committee on Steamboats reported that a company had been organized for establishing a line of steamers between the upper and lower portions of the city, with a capital of $75,000, nearly one-half of which amount had already been subscribed. The shares had been fixed at $25 each, and it was believed that in the course of a week the whole sum would be subscribed and one boat certainly would be running.

By invitation, Gen. SERRELL, engineer of the Metropolitan Three-tier Railway Company, explained to the meeting the plan proposed in the construction of the road. The general details have already been made known to the public. He said the requisite legislation had been obtained for pushing forward the enterprise, and all that was needed at present was to gain possession of the right of way. He believed the whole work when once commenced could be completed in one year. It was estimated by the proprietors that but sixteen minutes would be occupied in traveling from Wall-street to Central Park, the cars making four stoppages on the way. The estimated cost of the right of way from the Battery to Fifty-ninth-street was $3,000,000. It had not been fully determined as to the route which should be taken above Fifty-ninth-street, and the speaker hoped some expression would be given by the gentlemen present on that point. The width of the road on straight lines would be 25 feet; on curves it would be somewhat more. A very good example of the road proposed was furnished at the point in Vesey-street where the railway passes under a building. Many of the buildings purchased by the Company, especially those having more than four stories, could be let for stores, thus yielding a revenue to the corporation. In the majority of cases the buildings on the route would have to be pulled down. Within the past few days vigorous efforts had been made by capitalists to get the work of building under way.

A gentleman present said it was the duty of all the people living in the upper part of the City to give their support to the project, and called attention to the increased value of property that would be secured.

On motion, a vote of thanks was extended to Gen. SERRELL, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Yacht Vesta at Auction.

A large number of gentlemen interested in yachting assembled, yesterday noon, at the foot of Wall-street, to attend the sale of the yacht *Vesta*. Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather which was not calculated to inspire much enthusiasm on the subject, we observed a number of the leading members of the New-York and other clubs.

At about 12:15, the company having paid their attention to a collation laid in her cabin, Mr. E. A. LAWRENCE, the auctioneer, proceeded to the deck, and taking a position on the cabin-trunk announced the terms of sale and transfer and solicited a bid to start her.

It was raining violently at the time, but the crowd, variously protected by umbrellas and waterproofs, seemed in no hurry to commence. Finally a public-spirited individual on the dock called out "$5,000," and was immediately and rapidly followed by bids of $6,000, $7,000, $8,000, $9,000, $10,000, $11,000, $11,500, $12,000, $12,250 and $12,500, when the bidding became very slow. In the course of ten minutes, by dint of hard coaxing, the offers rose by advances of $100, $50, and in some cases even $25, to $14,500, when after consultation with Mr. LORILLARD, Mr. LAWRENCE announced that unless more were offered the vessel would be withdrawn.

This announcement of course failed to be satisfactory to the last bidder; but after some little complaining she was knocked down at $15,000 to Mr. WM. NOTT—it being generally understood that he acted for Mr. LORILLARD.

The *Vesta* is one year old, 201 tons burden and 115 feet in length over all. She is said to have cost over $40,000, and in her trip to and from Europe certainly proved herself to be a staunch and fast vessel. All her fittings, including the linen and plate in the cabin were intended to be sold with her. The demand for so expensive a class of yachts as the *Vesta* is very small, and it is rare indeed that they ever bring their cost under a forced sale.

We learn that the *Josephine*, formerly the property of the late DANIEL DEVLIN, has been recently sold to Mr. STARR—a gentleman new to yachting, but likely to prove an acquisition to the fraternity.

The Dunderberg on a Dry-Dock.

The iron-clad steamer *Dunderberg*, recently purchased by the French Government, was on Monday last towed round to the New-York Floating Dry-Dock Company's Works, Hoboken, for the purpose of undergoing slight repairs. The vessel was floated on the dock without the least difficulty of any kind, and at 1 o'clock the process of raising her above water was commenced. In one hour and a quarter from the time the pumps were set in motion, the vessel was raised seven feet, the necessary height required to attain the object sought. Since that time until last night the pumps were worked at intervals of two hours in order to keep the vessel in her position, and not, as many supposed, for the purpose of raising her still further above the water. Yesterday men were at work repairing the wooden planks which project over the sternpost, the seams of which had become opened from the exposure of that portion of the vessel to the sun. The lower section of the hull also received a coat of paint, and a few sheets of copper were fastened to the woodwork near the stern.

Some doubts having been expressed as to the capability of the dock raising the vessel at all, it is but justice to the Company to say that they had not the slightest fear of failure. It was Mr. WEBB'S explicit order that the *Dunderberg* should be raised only to a distance sufficient to admit of the repairs needed. Had it been deemed necessary the vessel would have been raised high and dry above water. This could have been easily done in three hours' time. The dock has a capacity of raising 8,000 tons, and the specific weight of the *Dunderberg* is 6,500 tons.

It was the intention to take her from the dock at high tide this morning. The French agents are exceedingly anxious to get her to the other side of the Atlantic as soon as possible, and, doubtless, a few days hence will see her on the way thither.

The Great Bond Robbery.

The robbery of $1,800,000 in United States Bonds from the office of Mr. RUFUS L. LORD, which took place in March of last year, under the extraordinary circumstances then detailed, is again before the public, and reveals the remarkable results of the persistent efforts of the detectives employed in the search for the thieves and the missing property. It will be remembered that one morning in the month named, a gentleman, a stranger, called upon Mr. LORD at his office, in Exchange-place, and engaged him in conversation upon some matter of business. The bonds were at this time in a safe in the same office. Shortly after the departure of the stranger it was discovered that the valuable parcel had been abstracted, as supposed, by an accomplished thief. The Police were immediately in possession of the meagre facts of the case, but were unable to find at the time any clue to lead them to the robbers or the bonds. A considerable time after the occurrence they succeeded in making an arrest, but found none of the missing property on their prisoner, nor could Mr. LORD identify him. He was held, however, until he promised, on certain immunities being granted him, that he would endeavor to procure the abstracted securities. Mr. LORD naturally anxious to recover his property prevailed upon the District-Attorney to allow the prisoner to be used as he proposed. He was taken to Massachusetts by detectives in charge of the case, where he succeeded in recovering some of the bonds, but was rearrested there by the United States Marshal. The holders of the bonds, it appears, beginning to realize that their position was growing dangerous, placed the bulk of the property in the hands of one of their number who departed for Europe, where they were to be negotiated for general account. He failed to fulfil his promises to his confederates, and when they were arrested some time since they made a clean breast of it, placing the authorities on the track of the negotiator. He came back to this country recently and, this fact being ascertained, the necessary application was made to arrest; but, prior to the issue of the order, Mr. LORD obtained, through a broker, over eleven hundred thousand dollars of the bonds, which, added to those he had received from time to time since the first arrest was made, makes the amount recovered amount $1,650,000, leaving $150,000 still in the hands of robbers somewhere. It will probably suit the ends of justice, in a day or two, to go into full details of this most extraordinary robbery, remarkable alike in its execution and in the working up of its detection.

Commencement at Girls' Grammar School No. 10.

Yesterday commencement exercises were held at Girls' Grammar School No. 10, Wooster-street. The attendance was very large and the young ladies looked their very best, and there never was better. The class-room in which the exercises were given was handsomely decorated with the flowers of June. Upon the platform were seated the prominent patrons of the school and some invited friends. Mr. JAMES D. OLIVER presided. The exercises began with prayer and sacred song, followed by the performance on the piano-forte of select pieces, in a manner doing much credit to pupils and teacher. The Latin salutatory was delivered by Miss PETERSON, the English by Miss CLOUGH. Miss CUNNINGHAM told in an interesting way the brief history of a club established at the school a year ago, entitled the Oliverian Club, after the venerable trustee of that name. Other compositions of like interest were read and applauded, alternated with instrumental and vocal performances of an order much higher than common to such exhibitions.

Mr. KIDDLE addressed the young lady graduates, commending them for their diligence and talent, and paid a generous tribute to the zeal and influence of the principal of the school, Mrs. POND, as shown in the marked proficiency of her pupils. Diplomas were then presented to the following-named young ladies: Myra McCarty, Mary L. Spring, Mary E. Rowan, Annie F. Finch, Annie Peterson, Alice Clough, Ella M. Hill, Mary A. Cunningham, Maggie McGill, Mary E. Porter, Ida F. Peterson.

The valedictory address was delivered with much feeling by Miss MCCARTY. Hon. JAMES T. BRADY then addressed the graduates in a short but happy speech, in which he praised the girls for what they were, and drew glowing pictures of what they might be. He expressed himself as startled at the exhibition, and considered Grammar School No. 10 and its principal, Mrs. POND, to be pioneers of progress. Having said this and a host of other good things—making everybody happy within reach of his laughing eye and oily tongue—Mr. BRADY sat down amid the repeated plaudits of the girls. Addresses by Rev. Dr. STRIKER and Rev. STEPHEN J. TYNG, Jr., concluded the exercises, with the exception of the performances over an appetizing collation which the young ladies had spread bounteously beforehand for their friends.

Strawberry Exhibition.

The strawberry exhibition postponed, owing to the unfavorable weather, from the 18th of June to the 25th, was opened yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the American Institute, Cooper Building. The rooms were fairly attended, considering the inclement evening. The show of fruit is very fine indeed, and many new and valuable seedlings are exhibited. The rooms are open to the public to-day until 10 P. M., and to visit them will be time well bestowed. One of the finest seedlings exhibited is that raised by Mr. T. S. DOWNER; the berry is large, well flavored, and the plant is said to be highly productive. The show of *agriculturists* is quite fine, several single berries shown weighing each one and a half ounces. Sixteen taken from a dish at random weighed one pound. The Jucunda, Lennings white, Seedling No. 30, raised by SETH BOYDEN, near New-Jersey, are magnificent specimens; the latter being highly appreciated. The plants, as exhibited in pots, also make an excellent show; but we must refrain from further comment on relative merits, as the judges will pronounce conclusive opinions to-day, and award the prizes.

Another Fatal Affray.

At 8:30 o'clock last night JOSEPH HAYES quarreled with JOHN FRANCIS, in front of the liquor-saloon No. 28 Batavia-street, when a desperate fight ensued between the men, resulting in FRANCIS having a portion of his nose bitten off by his opponent, which so enraged him that he drew a knife and stabbed HAYES in the side, inflicting a dangerous wound. The wounded man was removed to the Oak-street Station-house, where Dr. BALLARD was summoned, and he pronounced the injuries received to be of a fatal character, and recommended his removal to the hospital. Both men were intoxicated at the time. FRANCIS is now under arrest awaiting the result of HAYES' wound. What was the immediate cause of the quarrel did not appear.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.

Detective ELDER arrested WM. DONIGAN *alias* Billy Davis, yesterday, by order of Inspector DILKS, on suspicion of having had a hand in the theft of $1,040 in greenbacks from TOMPKINS T. FELLOWS, of No. 6 Grand-st. Mr. FELLOWS was riding down town, on the 3d inst., in a Grand-street and Forty-second-street ferry line of cars, and left the vehicle in Union-square, and then discovered that his breast pocket in his coat had been cut and the wallet containing the above amount of money had been removed. It so happened that Ex-Deputy Sheriff VULTEE was in the car at the time and had noticed one of the young men who sat next to Mr. FELLOWS, and he furnished a description of him to the detectives, thus leading to his arrest. He was taken before the Magistrate and remanded to await further developments, and he was locked up at Police Headquarters. DONIGAN is well known as an experienced and dangerous pickpocket, having for years frequented the cars and stages in this City.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. GARLAND and a posse of officers made a descent upon the alleged disorderly house No. 193 Elm-street, kept by FREDERICK MORRIS PAUL, when they arrested the proprietor, with two other men and nine women, one of them having an infant in her arms. When the case came up in Court, WM. S. HUTTON, of No. 192 Elm-street, appeared as complainant, and testified that the place kept by the prisoner PAUL, was the habitual resort of disreputable and disorderly characters of both sexes, who annoy the neighborhood by their frequent quarrels. PAUL was thereupon required to furnish bail in the sum of $500 to stand trial at the General Sessions. The other prisoners were discharged.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

ANOTHER HORSE AND WAGON CASE.

JOHN H. DREW, of No. 108 West Twenty-fifth-street, narrates the loss of a horse and light wagon, valued at $600, by stating in his affidavit that on Monday he drove to White-street, near Cortlandt-alley, and went to a building near by where his men were at work, leaving his horse and wagon standing alone for about twenty minutes. On his return he found that his property had disappeared, and at once reported the case to Police Headquarters. Afterward, however, during the day, the horse and wagon was found by Officer SELLECK, of the Twentieth Precinct, in Forty-second-street, near Seventh-avenue, in the possession of a man who gave the name of ALOIS KLEIN, who at the moment was offering it for sale at a stable in that vicinity at a figure much below its value. KLEIN was arrested, and on being taken to Mr. DREW'S the latter identified his property and KLEIN was locked up. Before the Court yesterday he gave his age as 28; his residence as Ulster County, N. Y., and his occupation that of a clerk. He denied his guilt, claiming that he had obtained the horse and wagon from a man in Ulster County, but was committed in default of $3,000 bail to answer.

AN OLD STORY.

JOSEPHINE CLARK, a *habitué* of Greene-street, was charged by JOHN DAVIS with stealing from his vest pocket $30 in greenbacks while he was temporarily in her room. She was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Officer HEALEY, Eighth Precinct, made affidavit that on Monday HANNAH KEEFE, with a sheath knife, with a blade seven inches in length, cut EUGENE MURPHY on the head so severely that he now lies at the New-York Hospital in a dangerous condition. The accused was committed to await the result of the injuries.

EXCISE CASE.

ANDREW NELSON is agent for certain wines at No. 744 Broadway, which are put up in quart bottles and in demijohns containing less than five gallons. The establishment not having a license to sell liquor, Mr. Nelson was required to give bail in $300 to answer for a violation of the Excise Law.

THE END OF THE SILK ROBBERY.

The case of THEODORE WALIANT, charged with burglary upon the premises of the Howe Sewing-Machine Company on the 11th of February last, and which has been pending for some time past for examination, was finally disposed of by the accused being committed to answer in default of $3,500 bail.

THE BULL'S HEAD BANK FORGERY.

Some days ago a man named FRANCIS WILLIAMS presented a forged check of NOLAN & STEERS at the Bull's Head Bank, and was committed to answer on the charge. Yesterday Mr. STEERS made another affidavit, alleging that a young man named CHARLES GRAY was implicated with WILLIAMS in the transaction, and upon this affidavit GRAY was held for an examination.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A WATCH TAKEN.

MATHEW QUINN, No. 140 Fifth-street, makes oath that on Monday his housekeeper, CATHARINE CARROLL, stole a silver watch and gold chain, both of the value of $75, basing the charge upon the fact that she acknowledged having left the house about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, taking the property with her. The accused, however, denied having any information of the whereabouts of the watch, and was committed for examination.

A BURGLARY.

MARGARET BERGMANN, of No. 118 Allen-street, says that on Monday afternoon she left her house, having locked the door behind her; having been down stairs a short time, she sent her daughter LOUISA up stairs, and hearing her scream she went up stairs at once, and in so doing met a man named JOHN HEMING, *alias* George Williams, coming down, and her daughter crying out that HEMING had been in the room. Mrs. BERGMANN seized him, and a man coming to her assistance, they secured him and took him to the Tenth Precinct Station-house. At that place the prisoner was searched by Sergeant WEED, and five skeleton keys, a pair of nippers and a chisel were found upon him. Mrs. BERGMANN, on her return home, found that her bureau had been forced open and various articles of bed apparel, such as sheets, pillow-cases, had been moved from their places, but the arrival of her daughter had prevented anything from being carried away. WILLIAMS, who, it is alleged, is a professional and well known burglar, was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL A DRESS.

MARY F. MAGINN, No. 107 East Twelfth-street, makes oath that at 2 o'clock yesterday morning she saw a man, who afterward proved to be a PATRICK ROGERS, in her room, in the act of removing a white dress which she values at $20 from the place where it was hanging. The lady screamed out; the man, letting go the dress, jumped out of the window on a lower roof, thence dropped into the yard and went out in Thirteenth-street. Shortly afterward she saw him enter the coal-vault in front of the house, and then called Officer SEAVY, who arrested him. ROGERS lived in the same house with Mrs. MAGINN, which relieved the night's operations from the onus of burglary, and the accused was held for petit larceny only.

EXCISE CASE.

MARY FEENY, No. 512 Grand-street, was discovered by Officer GRIFFEN, Thirteenth Precinct, dealing out glasses of beer to parties in her place; and having no license to sell liquor, was held for examination on a charge of violating the Excise Law.

AN ELOPEMENT CASE.—On the 9th of the present month a German named WILLIAM JOSEPH GOETZ was married to a blooming young German girl named ANNA, and they immediately set up housekeeping at No. 149 West Twenty-fourth-street, New-York. Matters passed along agreeably until Saturday night, when GOETZ was very much astonished on returning home to find that his wife and all of his household effects were missing. After diligent inquiry GOETZ learned that his wife had eloped with a former lover named PETER ANDERSON, and on Monday afternoon he traced them to a hotel in Hudson-street, Hoboken, where they were living, to all appearance, as man and wife. GOETZ applied to Justice WHITE, who issued a warrant and caused the parties to be brought before him. Here, after a good deal of talk, it was arranged that the truant wife should return home with her husband, as though nothing had happened, and ANDERSON should be forgiven, in token of which they shook hands and the trio took their departure for New-York. After going a short distance GOETZ bethought himself that perhaps he had not sufficiently compensated the Justice for the part he had taken in bringing about the happy result. So he returned. During his absence the runaway pair again took themselves off, and the last known of the injured husband he was rushing frantically through the streets in search of his truant and unfaithful bride.

RIOT AT A LAGER-BEER BREWERY.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Monday night word was sent to the Police Station in Hudson City that a riot was in progress at FACKERT & STUGNER'S larger-beer brewery at West End. Chief of Police ROBINSON detailed a platoon of men, who proceeded to the brewery and took into custody the following-named persons, who were found engaged in a fierce encounter: CHRISTIAN STUGNER, proprietor; JOSEPH SCHNAEL, CONSTANT VICE, JOS. WIDMER and MARTIN BAILEY, employes. It appears that some difficulty existed between the proprietors in reference to their business relations, and FACKERT had employed BAILEY to examine the books. STUGNER was opposed to this proceeding, which led to a disturbance, and a severe fight, which lasted for some time, during which bars of iron and other weapons were used. BAILEY and SCHNAEL were badly injured, the latter quite seriously. Yesterday the prisoners were taken before Recorder ALDRIDGE, when they were held to bail in $500 each to appear for examination to-day.

DIED FROM INJURIES.—BRIDGET DURGAN, who was burned by the explosion of a lamp on a canal-boat two weeks since, died at the hospital in Jersey City on Monday night.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 25.

FLOUR is active; the sales are 1,800 bbls. at $11 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; and $14 50 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR $7 50. WHEAT is firm; sales 2,200 bushels mixed Milwaukee Club at $2 22, 2,000 bushels White Canada at $2 70, 5,000 bushels Choice at $2 95, and 800 bushels do. at $2 95. CORN is quiet; sales of 5,000 bushels No. 1 at 97c. OATS are in demand; sales 8,000 bushels Canadian at 74c. RYE is held at $1 25 for Canadian. CORN MEAL $2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. MILL FEED is scarce; Shorts $30, Shipstuffs $35, and Middlings $40 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS are dull; Corn, 7c., Oats, 5½c., to New-York; Lumber $3 50 to the Hudson, and $4 25 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 70c.; to Albany and Schenectady, 50c.; to New-York by railroad and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—2,000 bushels Oats, 4,830 bushels Rye, 480,9.2 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—682,300 feet of Lumber.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 25.

FLOUR is firm, and advanced 15c.@25c. WHEAT—Sales of No. 1 at $2 15@$2 25; No. 2 at $1 80@$1 85, closing quiet at $1 83¼@$1 84. CORN has declined 2½c.; sales at 81c.@82½c. for No. 1, and 79c.@80c. for No. 2, closing dull at 82c. for No. 1. OATS are moderately active at a decline of 2c.; sales at 58c.@59c. for No. 2. RYE is quiet at $1 05@$1 06 for No. 1. BARLEY is nominal. PROVISIONS are unchanged. BEEF CATTLE are dull at $7 75@$8 50 for fair to good shipping. Live HOGS are active, and advanced 10c.@15c.; sales at $5 75@$6 for fair to extra choice. SHEEP are moderately active at $4 25@$5. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 4,800 bushels Wheat, 147,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 do. Oats, 2,400 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 129,000 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 25.

FLOUR is firm and in good demand; Family, $11 75@$13; Fancy, $14@$16. WHEAT is firm; No. 2 Winter Red; $2 65@$2 75. CORN is dull and nominal at 78c. OATS are dull at 68c. RYE is dull at $1 20. COTTON is dull, declining and nominal; Middling, 23c. WHISKY is firm and in demand at 3[illegible]c. MESS PORK is firm at $21. BULK MEATS are quiet and unchanged. BACON is firm and in fair demand at 9c. for Shoulders; 11c. for Sides; 11¾c. for Clear Rib Sides and 12¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD is in demand; sales at 11½c. for City. BUTTER is steady at 14c.@17c. CHEESE, 13c.@13½c. SUGAR is firm and in good demand at 12c.@15c. for Raw and 17c.@17½c. for Hard Refined. COFFEE is firm at 25c.@27c. for Rio. Gold, 137⅓, buying. Money quiet and easy.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 25.

FLOUR is in better demand; sales, 600 bbls. at $10@$11 for Spring; $11 75 for Minnesota; $14 for White Canada. RYE FLOUR, $6 25. WHEAT is in more inquiry; sales, 6,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 90; 1,000 bushels Canada Spring at $2 25, and 1,000 bushels Canada White at $2 50@$2 80. CORN is dull and unsettled, closing heavy with no buyers; sales early of 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 90c.; later nominally 88c. OATS nominal. RYE neglected. MESS PORK nominally unchanged. LARD, 13c.@13½c. FREIGHTS, 11c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 133,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Flour, 3,500 bbls. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bushels Wheat, 71,500 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 25.

COTTON is dull and easier; sales 700 bales; Low Middlings, 24c.@24½c. Receipts for three days, 1,455 bales, against 1,311 bales for the same time last year; exports for the same time, 11,585 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES held firmly and no sales. FLOUR quiet and firm; Superfine, $10 25@$10 50; Choice Extra, $16 50. CORN is firm; Mixed, 90c.@95c.; White, $1. OATS scarce at 70c.@72c. BACON is steady; Shoulders, 10½c.; Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c. PORK is dull at $23. COFFEE, 23c.@25c. WHISKY is nominal and unchanged. Gold 138⅛@138¼. Sterling Exchange, 49@52¼. New York Sight Exchange ⅛ ⅌ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 25.

COTTON—Middling Uplands quiet at 26c.; Low Middling, 25c. Rio COFFEE dull. SUGAR is firm at 12¾c. for prime Porto Rico, and 11¼@11½c. for fair to good refining. FLOUR is firmer and scarce. WHEAT is firmer. CORN is advancing; receipts are light; White, $1 13@$1 14; Yellow, $1 12@$1 14; Mixed Western, $1 02 $1 04. OATS are better at 80c.@82c. BULK MEATS, to arrive, 8⅞c. for Shoulders, and 10⅞c. for Sides. MESS PORK—100 bbls. sold on private terms. BACON is steady but inactive. LARD is dull and nominal at 12½c.@13c., as to quality.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 25.

TOBACCO is active at full rates. COTTON is dull at 23c. for Middling. FLOUR is steady at $9 50 for Extra; $11 for Double Extra; $12 50@$15 75 for Choice and Fancy. WHEAT is firmer at $1 50@$1 62½ for No. 2 Spring; $2 65@$2 67½ for No. 1, and $2 85@$3 for choice Fall. CORN is advancing; sales at 85c.@94c. OATS are advancing; sales at 68c.@75c. RYE is declining; sales at $1@$1 10. PROVISIONS are firm and unchanged. LARD and WHISKY dull.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 25.

TOBACCO—Sales 268 hhds. at $2 75@$16 for common Lugs to medium Leaf; $30 for Hart County. Superfine FLOUR is dull at $8. WHEAT is nominal at $2. CORN, 86c.@89c., shelled and delivered. OATS, 71c. in bulk. MESS PORK, $21. BACON—Shoulders, 9c., packed; Clear Sides, 12½c. HAMS, 13¾c. for plain and 15½c. for sugar-cured. Prime LARD, in tierces, 11¾c.@12c. WHISKY in bond, 30c.

CAMBRIDGE, Tuesday, June 25.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts 420 head; prices are unchanged. Extra $14@$14 75, first quality $13@$13 50, second quality $12@$12 50, third quality $10 50@$11 50. MILCH COWS and CALVES $50@$125. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts 2,789 head; sales at 4c.@7c. ⅌ lb. Spring Lambs were in fair supply, and brought from $5 to $6 50. VEAL CALVES $3 to $12.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, June 25.

FLOUR is firm; City Double Extras, $10 50@$11 50; Country do., $10; Extras, $9 25@$9 75. WHEAT is quiet; sales of No. 1 at $2 08; No. 2 at $2; No. 3 at $1 74; Rejected at $1 25. OATS are firm at 60c.@61c. for No. 2. CORN is dull at 85½c. for No. 1 Old, and 65c. for new Shelled. RECEIPTS—11,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—700 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Oats.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Tuesday, June 25.

FLOUR is quiet. WHEAT has advanced 5c.; sales at $2 50@$2 58 for Amber, and $2 65 for White Michigan. CORN is dull and lower at 85c. for No. 1. RYE is dull and declining.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, June 25.

COTTON is dull at 23c.@23½c.; receipts, 26 bales; exports, none. CORN is firm at 95c.@97c. PORK, $23@$24; Clear Sides, 13½c.@14c. LARD, 13½c.@14c. OATS, 73c.@75c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, June 25.

COTTON opened quiet, but closed dull and declining; sales, 67 bales; receipts, 410 bales. Low Middling, 22½c.@23c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, June 25.

COTTON—No sales. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE are quiet at 53c. RESIN is quiet at $2@$5 50.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, June 25.

COTTON is quiet at 23c.; sales 350 bales; receipts 17 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, June 25.

COTTON is dull and declining; sales 130 bales at irregular prices.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Tuesday, June 25.

COTTON is ½c. lower; Middling, 24½c.@25c.; sales, 81 bales; receipts, 50 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 25.

Stock market steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 56; Reading Railroad, 53¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¼. Gold closed at 138⅛. Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]
BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
E. Holmes, No. 201 Broadway.
DEAR SIR: I had your BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH put in my house two years ago. So high is my estimation of it that I would not on any account be without it. I cannot too strongly recommend it.
EDWARD HAIGHT, President.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
THE HIGHEST-PRICED FAMILY SOAP
Is Dobbins' Electric, but every consumer finds it the cheapest in the end.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 25—*In steamship Denmark, from Liverpool*—Mr. McGregor and lady, Miss McGregor, Miss McMillan, Mr. Gammoll and lady, Anatolie Albert, Mathilda Albert, Mr. Albert and lady, David Gillespie, Master R. H. Gillespie, Mr. Hays and lady, W. G. Martindale, Capt. J. R. Shellaber, Capt. Stewart, Capt. Wood, Miss Kent, Alice Mary Nicoels, Asa Maria Nichols, Master Frederick George Nichols, A. R. Case, Mr. Marshall, Albert Taft, Joen Durtge, and 508 in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—Mrs. A. Shalheimer and child, Mrs. Rexher and child, R. Spring, Mr. Moffit, A. Rescner, Miss Jones, Miss Sarah Hunt, Miss Fannie Hunt, Miss M. K. Colburn, Miss Pettibone, Miss C. A. Drake, James Holt, Mrs. John Cazatt, Mrs. Green, Jacob Waldburg, Rev. J. Pettibone, Col. Tift and lady, Miss Clara Tift, Miss Bell Tift, Miss Tift, James Tift, Mrs. Ralston, children and servant, Mrs. A. Meely, Miss Quantock, Miss Alice Belmont, Miss Alice Fuller, Mr. C. Clapp, W. S. King, Col. Biess, Eugene Powers, Mr. Miller, Mr. Sherlock, Rutherford, McGill, J. Maher, Mr. Carter, W. Joyless, Mrs. Fancett, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Mabbett and two children, Mrs. Bledsoe, Miss Williams, Mr. D. Adams, Mr. Westcott, Mr. Hovey and lady, Mr. Shulhaf, E. Kein, Mr. Dermont, E. A. Keyes, Miss Coloran, Miss Lizzie Coloran, Mr. Abbbott, Mr. Roan, J. Young, A. Jones, Mr. Sakmeister, E. A. Riehl, Miss K. Oconn, Mrs. Catherine Eagan, Miss Jane Carson, Mr. Smith, W. A. Hill, John E. Orchoe.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon rises..12 34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 24 | Gov. Island. 3 13 | Hell Gate... 4 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamers Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia.

Ship Athena, (Brem.,) Wark, Bremen via Philadelphia, L. Meyer.

Barks G. Palmer, Yeaman, Cork for orders via Philadelphia, P. I. Nevius & Son; Bravo, (Hamb.,) Ode, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Jenny, (Brem.,) Henrico, Bremen via Philadelphia, F. Schwoon; Empress, (Br.,) Pennice, London, Peniston & Co.; Jean Lithgow, (Br.,) Hammond, Halifax, N. S., Morrison & Phillips.

Brigs Ida, (Br.,) Bette, Shepody, N. B., J. W. Elwell & Co.; Don Quixote, Hassell, Barcelona, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Ella Vail, (Br.,) McNeil, Weymouth, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schooners J. W. Allen, Doane, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; M. M. Hamilton, Gillen, Hartford, M. Briggs & Co.; A. D. Scull, Somers, Wilmington, N. C., Goldthwaite & Overton; Village Belle, (Br.,) Doyle, Sydney, C. B., Steele & Gamble.

Arrived.

Steamship Denmark, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool June 12, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 529 passengers to F. W. I. Hurst. June 22, lat. 42 19, lon. 57 40, passed steamship Malta, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah June 22, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Has had strong easterly winds the entire passage. 24th inst., 10 miles north of Hatteras, passed steamships George Cromwell, Raleigh and Mariposa, hence, bound S.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Cow Bay June 20, with coal to Parmele Bros.

Ship Adler, Schmidt, of and from Bremen 36 ds., with mdse. and 387 passengers to Unkart & Co.

Ship Derby, (of San Francisco,) Manson, Liverpool 36 ds., with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Had light easterly winds and fog from the Banks.

Bark St. Cloud, Ames, Leghorn and Gibraltar 66 ds., with marble, &c., to Metcalf & Duncan. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage. June 6, 5 P. M., spoke fishing schr. Belle, of N. S., with loss of rudder.

Bark Celeste Clark, (of Boston,) Foster, Newport May 13, with railroad iron to master. In lon. 30, experienced severe westerly gales, split sails, &c.

Bark Leander, (of Padstow,) Sargent, Cardiff 60 ds., with coal to E. Cunard. June 10, lat. 48, lon. 64 40, saw the hull of a vessel, called Transit, of Boston, with foremast and bowsprit standing, waterlogged and abandoned.

Bark Helena, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Megray, London 38 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Harvest Home, of Stockton,) Berry, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Bark Abd-el-Kader, Nickerson, Buenos Ayres 48 ds., with hides to master.

Bark Rosamond, Fickett, Neuvitas 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Warren Ray.

Bark Omoa, (Br.,) Porter, Caibarien 13 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Rosedale, (Br.,) Griffin, Ciudad Bolivar 22 ds., with hides, &c., to Harbeck & Halsey.

Bark Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados 15 ds., with molasses, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Andes, Dalling, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar to Sheppard Gaudy.

Brig A P L, (of Arichat,) Landry, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co. June 23, about 60 miles east of Sandy Hook, spoke brig St. Vincent, from Cow Bay for New-York, with loss of foretopgallantmast and yard, and about 60 feet of her rail carried away, having been in collision with an unknown fisherman.

Brig St. Vincent, (of Arichat,) Guion, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co. June 15, off George's Banks, was run into by schr. W. Eldredge, of Boston, carrying away rail, stanchions, foretopgallantmast and yard and tore sails; what damage the schooner received not known.

Brig Marion, (of St. John, N. B.,) Dick, Kingston, Jam., 26 ds., with logwood to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Faustina, (of Searsport,) Griffin, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to Walsh & Carver.

Brig Thames, (of Five Islands, N. S.,) Peterson, Key West 13 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Geo. S. Berry, Bradley, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to James Bull & Co.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, Samson, St. Jago de Cuba 20 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Brig Kate Freeman, Gardner, Guantanamo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to G. & J. Knox & Co.

Brig Isis, Simmons, Martinique and Turks Island 12 ds., with sugar and salt to H. A. Vatable & Son.

Brig Covzdonga, (of Turks Island,) Henry, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Yznaga, del Valle & Co.

Brig Harp, (of Bucksport,) Arey, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Paragon, (Br., of Turks Island,) Welsh, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Exile, (Br.,) Funchion, Little Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Eastern Star, Foster, Barbados 15 ds., with sugar, oil, &c., to Bishop Bros.

Brig C. M. Reynolds, Dick, Manzanilla 28 ds., via New-London, with palm-leaf, &c., to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. John Slusman, Banks, Lingan, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Laura Pride, Scopean, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Marquerite, Willay, of and from Port-au-Prince 12 ds., with coffee, &c., to R. Murray, Jr.

Schr. Anglo-American, Nickerson, Harbor Island 5 ds., with fruit to James Douglass.

Schr. Annie Bell, Prindle, Ponce, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Keturah, (of Plymouth,) Pinkham, Palermo 63 ds., with fruit to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. Ida Della Torre, Parritt, Galveston 26 ds., with cotton, &c., to G. G. Young.

Schr. M. S. Hathaway, Cole, Bridgeport, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Statesman, Holmes, Shulee, N. S., 18 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Eothen, Henderson, Eleuthera 5 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Carleton, (Br.,) Johnson, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to James Douglass.

Schr. Laura, (Br.,) Cleare, Matanzas 15 ds., with molasses to James Douglass.

Schr. Grecian, Newberry, Addison 10 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. S. R. Jameson, Babbidge, Rondout, for Rockland.

Schr. Southern Cross, (Br.,) George, Parrsboro, with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Castilian, Jordan, Franklin, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. J. P. Bent, ——, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Globe, Bray, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. Miller, Mayhew, Providence.

Schr. J. D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish.

WIND—At sunset, N. E., fresh, with rain.

Below.

Ship Owego, 28 ds. from Cardiff.

Ship Chatsworth, (Br.,) Winters, 48 ds. from Antwerp.

Bark Maria Adelaide, (Pruss.,) 33 ds. from Cardiff.

Bark J. H. McLarren, 38 ds. from Cardiff.—(All by pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.)

Bark Highlander.—(By pilot-boat Charles H. Marshall, No. 3.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 25—Arr. barks Fury, Menien, Marseilles; Annie Troop, Troon; David Cannon, Ardrossan; Hazard, Pernambuco; brig Sullivan, Liverpool.

Returned—Br. bark Early Morn, hence for Valparaiso, put back, leaky in her upper works.

CHARLESTON, June 25—Arr. steamship Manhattan, New-York; brig Urban, Porto Rico; barks J. Cummings and Kallostadt, Newport, England. Sld. brig Annie M., Halifax.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 25—Sld. steamers Falcon, Savannah; Wm. Kennedy, Boston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 25—Arr. steamers Frances, Baltimore; Pioneer, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The new steamship China returned from a trial trip at 4 P. M. yesterday.

The ship Wm. F. Storer, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, while being towed from off Castle Garden to her pier in the East River, took the bottom at the Battery, where she now lies. She will probably have to discharge a part of her cargo.

Spoken, &c.

Cari—ship, of and from Bremen for Baltimore, 34 ds. out, June 22, lat. 41 18, lon. 66 50.

Scotswood—ship, of and from Shields for New-London, 50 ds. out, June 21, lat. 41 10, lon. 66 50.

Tamerlane—ship, of Wiscassett, from Bremen for Philadelphia, 44 ds. out, June 19, lat. 40 30, lon. 69 50.—(All by pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.)

Annie Laurie—fishing schr., June 6, lat. 44 22, lon. 59.

Blair Athol—bark, from New-York for Londonderry, June 11, lat. 42 38, lon. 56 23.

Eleanor—ship, bound E., June 11, lat. 43 45, lon. 52 2.

Glentilt—bark, from Liverpool, bound W., June 18, lat. 43, lon. 62.

Foreign Ports.

At Neuvitas, June 11, brig Juliet C. Clark, for New-York in 2 ds.; brigs Valencia, do. do.; Thomas Owen, waiting; Flora, for New-York in 3 ds.; bark J. G. Paint, for do., ldg.; bark Eva Fisk, do.

At Kingston, Jam., May 29, schr. Carlisle, for New-York in 8 ds.

At Port-au-Prince, June 12, brig Cyclone, for Miragoane, to load for New-York.

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TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

Boots sent everywhere by express.
LORIN BROOKS & SONS,
No. 434 Broadway, corner of Howard-st.
Fine boots and shoes ready made or to measure.
Best Summer stock of shoes and gaiters in the City.

AMERICAN WATCHES
At Factory Prices. T. B. BYNNER & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., N. Y.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD:
BUY YOUR FRENCH CHINA.
Dinner sets, 134 pieces.....$30 00
Tea sets, 44 pieces.....6 75
Dinner plates, per dozen.....2 00
Breakfast plates, per dozen.....1 75
Tea plates per dozen.....1 50
French cut goblets, per dozen.....2 38
Refrigerators, Ice Pitchers, Water Coolers, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Utensils and housekeeping articles of every description for the lowest prices, at
BASSFORD'S,
Cooper Institute, corner stores.
No connection with any other.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 206, June 25, 1867.
32, 40, 30, 62, 47, 54, 73, 23, 12, 51, 49, 21.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 207, June 25, 1867.
39, 5, 73, 19, 71, 40, 48, 6, 37, 51, 14, 12, 44, 63.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 216, June 25, 1867.
67, 23, 53, 20, 4, 41, 65, 73, 21, 61, 70, 45.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 217, June 25, 1867.
34, 35, 65, 73, 30, 14, 3, 24, 70, 58, 31, 28, 74, 48.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
The drawing of Class "D," on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on July 17, 1867. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 399, June 25, 1867.
54, 12, 46, 29, 73, 45, 40, 57, 35, 24, 47, 42, 60, 59.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 400, June 25, 1867.
27, 74, 48, 58, 24, 21, 38, 20, 11, 4, 31, 35, 9.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 323, June 25, 1867.
17, 24, 61, 19, 72, 76, 38, 40, 55, 69, 41, 27, 31, 50.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 324, June 25, 1867.
18, 15, 69, 60, 22, 29, 37, 42, 56, 46, 73, 3, 74.
Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 79 Broadway.